ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,037—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th April.
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th „
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th „
					Friday.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th „
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th „
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd „
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th „

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L, proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London

† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

3rd May   17th May.   14th June.
31st „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
VINDOBONA	L. Lemessich	4,260	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 21, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE,
4th May, 30th May, and 27th June.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 13, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings : Bombay, April 5, 1893.

BEDOUIN LINE.

S. S. SHEIKH, 4,408 Tons Register, WILL SAIL for ANTWERP, on or about the 29th instant, and has First-class accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. She is fitted with Electric Light. Fare single First class Rs. 420. For other particulars apply on Board to

S. C. NEWEY,
Commander, s. s. Sheikh,
or to Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian [illegible]ailway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the [illegible]tern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. [illegible]ured Map of India revised from official sources. To be [illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers [illegible] Railway Stations.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 26th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 30th April, at 11 a.m., on or arrival of incoming English mail, if later arriving, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on the 27th April, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th April, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer, "CITY of VENICE," 3,207 Tons, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 10th May. The Cabins are on deck amid-ships, and each contains two berths. Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried.

This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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CHICAGO EXHIBITION.
EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR THE TRIP, SEA OR LAND.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS."

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes ;—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Botles by all Chemists.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER,

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour ; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash ; Rs. 6-8 Credit.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash ; Rs. 4-8 Credit.
Per case 4 dozen Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.
„ 6 dozen ½ Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.

AGENTS FOR BECK'S PILSENER BEER,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
Blackwood Frame, white Figures	1	0
Boxwood Frame, from	1	0
Boxwood Frame, bevilled edges, F. and C. Scales	1	12
Porcelain Frame, F. and C. Scales : Spirit Rs. 3-8 ; Mercury	4	0
Opal and Ebony on Boxwood Frames, F. and C. Scales, from Rs. 6-8 to	15	0
Bath or Brewers, from Rs. 2 to	3	8
Pocket or Travelling	5	0
Registering for Garden use	2	0
Maximum Rs. 4-0, Minimum	3	0
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BAROMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
Travellers' Watch Size Aneroid, from Rs. 25 to	55	0
Hutchinson's Improved Aneroid	50	0
Watch Aneroid, altitude scale, with compass at back, in double snap case	55	0
Watch Aneroid as above, but with altitude scale compensated, day and night compass, and thermometer	70	0
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N. B.—Owing to fall in Exchange the above Prices are Charged 10 Per Cent. extra.

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CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

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Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

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Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
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Our Shirts are 50 per cent. CHEAPER than those of any other firm in Western India. We GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in FIT and FINISH.

A Quality	Rs. 20-0	per dozen.	A STRONG, ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, suitable for wearing under Uniform or for Office wear.
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D Quality	Rs. 45-8	„	A VERY SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of an excellent long cloth and very fine linen.
E Quality	Rs. 35-8	„	A PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRT, made from a superior French Cambric and in the most Gentlemanly designs.
F Quality	Rs. 35-8	„	A USEFUL OXFORD SHIRT, composed of superior and soft material in good patterns.

SHIRTS REQUIRED WITH COLLARS ATTACHED ARE CHARGED EXTRA.

MEASURES REQUIRED, size of Collar worn, Chest, Length of Shirt at Back and from Centre of the Back to the end of Cuff with Arm bent, OR A GOOD FITTING PATTERN SHIRT.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL
IS REMOVED TO ALBERT HALL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
NEAR THE NEW BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

THIS HOTEL, WHICH HAS MAINTAINED ITS STANDING IN Bombay for over a QUARTER of a CENTURY, has now been REMOVED to more Commodious, Airy, and Suitable Quarters.

THE PREMISES, THE ALBERT HALL, near Victoria Gardens, are Upper-storied, and are fitted up and furnished tastefully.

THE PROPRIETOR recommends it to all those who require perfect rest, and Visitors will find all the advantages of a Private Residence, combined with all the comforts and conveniences of a First-class Hotel.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS are made for Families and Regular Boarders.

Stabling Carriages, Lawn Tennis, and Flower Garden.

For terms apply to the PROPRIETOR.

CELLULAR CLOTHING
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
CELLULAR SHIRTS
FOR TENNIS,
FOR OFFICE,
FOR DRESS,
CELLULAR BANIANS.
CELLULAR SLEEPING SUITS.
DELIGHTFULLY COOL WEAR, NON-SHRINKING.
PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.
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"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,

a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
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THE MEDICINE FOR YOU !

Fothergill's Madonal Cures Dyspepsia and Constipation. Stimulates the Liver, regulates the Bowels and Kidneys, and clears the Skin. Of all Chemists. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
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ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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THIS very old Cognac House have arranged to consign their well known Brandies solely to our care in India ; they are just now shipping two qualities—V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac, the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per Case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per Case of 1 doz. Bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our friends' consignments and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

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AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15, ½ Gallon, Rs. 8.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOR SALE.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES,
IN PERFECT ORDER AND WARRANTED SOUND,
FOR SALE

At the undersigned for cash or by monthly payments :—

	Rs.
Rosewood Sympathetic Square Piano	475
American Walnut do. do.	540
Grand Boudoir ebonized (on three legs)	380
Do. do. do.	425
Cottage Piano in Walnut, transposing 3 Notes	500
Cottage Piano in Mahogany "Bijou"	275

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!!

CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AT REDUCED RATES, of Indian Curious, &c., suitable for presentation at Home to make room for New Stock.

HURJIMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS, &c.,
Rampart Row and Meadows Street, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુ૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

(Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.)

INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS'
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,200,000

LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.

For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents

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MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
No. 8, COLABA CAUSEWAY,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDM[illegible]S.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bom[illegible]y, 15th Sep[illegible]892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIE[illegible]

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled [illegible] distance to adopt that course ; will do well to furnish in [illegible]ple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

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Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 192, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC,

HORNBY ROAD ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
10 MORNING TILL 10 EVENING, 8 annas.
THE PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION.
6 LAST DAYS 6

A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS. FORE-TELLER: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.

Native Ladies and Gentlemen, 4 annas. Last 6 Nights.

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AT EVE'S FLORAL BOWER,
A RAPTUROUS FAIRYLAND,
NEXT THE GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 8 to 10 p. m., ONE RUPEE.

To the Bower only from 6, to 8 P.M. EIGHT ANNAS.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

WANTED, a LIBRARIAN, on Rs. 75, an ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN and ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 50, and a CLERK, on Rs. 25 per month. Applications should be sent to the undersigned before 30th instant.

By Order,
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, April, 23, 1893.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 2nd May, 1893, at 5-30 P. M.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1892, at the RATE of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, and will be payable on or after the 26th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th Instant.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 24th April, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 3rd May next. Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 8 LOTS of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All Lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th April, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 4th May, 1893, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to Government, requesting that the President will convey to the Corporation his Excellency the Governor's invitation to them to recommend to him for his nomination as an Additional Member of his Council for making Laws and Regulations, a person elected by the Corporation. Nomination of such additional member accordingly

2 Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under:—Forwarding Government Resolution, re-appointing Mr H A Acworth, I C S, Municipal Commissioner, for a further term of three years

3 Sanctioning three months privilege leave to Mr H W Barrow, Municipal Secretary, and appointing Mr J Leask as acting Secretary. Recommending sanction to an allowance of Rs. 100 a month to Mr. Leask whilst holding the acting appointment. The charge to be met from surplus cash balance.

4. Recommending sanction to the expenditure of Rs 655 for the cost of the case and of clock for the Council Hall and the amount of Mr Stevens's fee for the design. The amount to be met from savings in the grant for furniture for the Office.

5. Recommending sanction to the further increase in the budgetted number of gas lamps by three to provide for the lighting of a new urinal at Dalal Street, at a cost of Rs. 18-6-0 per mensem.

6. Notice of motion from Mr. Meherjibhai R. Setna, proposing the lighting of Parsiwaddy Third Lane, Khetwadi, with two gas lamps.

7. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending approval to the transfer of Rs. 706-11-11 from savings in the grant for earth for covering *kutchra* deposits to property and Wheel Tax Establishment, section III. contingencies (printing.)

8. Recommending sanction to the writing off of Rs. 6,879-3-4, and of Rs. 1,180-11-6, being the book-value of bullocks of the Health and Market Departments.

9. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting Budget transfers, sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

10. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of memorandum addressed to the Executive Engineer, on the subject of the removal of night soil from Colaba.

11. Resolution of the Standing Committee, with reference to letter, dated 1st March, 1893, from Mr. J. M. Mosse, stating that the Commissioner has already issued orders far stopping the deposit of road-scrapings on the foreshore at Colaba for filling in the surface with sweet earth, and for the erection of a rough ramp to prevent access by the tide, and that these measures should prevent the nuisance complained of.

12. Do. Recommending sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 3,326 for tanks and temporary drains to be constructed to remove the nuisance complained of by the residents of Wodehouse Bridge, Colaba.

13. Do. Reporting with reference to the petition of Messrs. Sitaram Laxumon & Co., that the Committee see no reason to make any further representation to the Corporation as the Committee have authorised the Commissioner to make an offer of Rs. 4,500 to Messrs. Sitaram Laxumon in full satisfaction of all their demands on account of bonus.

14 Sanction to be asked to the sale to Mr. Karimbhai Ebrahim of 36-55 square yards, or thereabout, of Municipal land at Kajee Street, at the rate of Rs. 50 per yard.

15. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding tracing showing the present arrangements for the free supply of water in Wadala Village, and requesting the approval of the Corporation to the closing of dipping well at Matunga Road.

16. Letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey, forwarding Government Resolution on the Administration Report of the Bombay Municipality, for the year 1891-92.

17. Government Resolution on the subject of the disbursement of the Police Charges for the year 1892-93, to the amount of Rs. 3,63,345.

18. Letter from the Commissioner, submitting report as to the material that was used for filling in the main and cross streets of Kamathipura at the time of laying down the sewerage system of the district.

19. Resolution of the Standing Committee, stating that Mr. Baisha R. Naidoo declines to pay the sum of Rs. 5,000, which it is estimated would be the cost of a suitable drinking trough for cattle at the junction of Hornby and Paltan Roads.

20. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding return of patients treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road during the month of March, 1893.

21. Memorial from inhabitants of Kamatipura, regarding the sanitary improvement of that district.

22. Letter from the Commissioner to the Secretary, asking the Corporation to cancel their Resolution sanctioning the increase of the fees paid for Butchers' Servants.

23. Memorial from Messrs. Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla, Ardeshir Pestonjee Setna, and other residents of Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, requesting that the new Fire-Brigade station may not be erected at the entrance to that Street.

24. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to certain alterations in and additions to the schedule of License Fees in the case of the storage of Hay, Timber and Firewood.

25. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting that he has received a donation of Rs. 2,500 from H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh for the erection of a Lion's cage in the Victoria Gardens; and that H. H. will present two Kathiawar Lions to the Municipality.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, April 22, 1893.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Busines, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette." Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR............MR. HARRY STANLEY.
REMEMBER, LAST NIGHT BUT TEN.
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA AND
BURLESQUE COMPANY.
PLEASE LOOK AT THIS WEEK'S
PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH.
By special and numerous requests,
Planquette's Popular Comic Opera, in 3 Acts,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.

WEDNESDAY.
The Charming Burlesque in 2 Acts,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.

THURSDAY
For the Benefit of Miss Fanny Stanley.
EAST LYNNE.
MISS FANNY STANLEY in her Grand Impersonation of
LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE.

FRIDAY
For the first time in Bombay H. Stanley's New Version of the
FORTY THIEVES.

PRICES:—Stalls or Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1. Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats. Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street, Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had.

Box Office open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. T. EMPSON, Manager.

PALACE OF WONDERS.

IN consequence of numerously-signed requests, MADAME CORA has the honor to announce that she will give a few more performances at her Palace of Wonders, on the Maidan, Opposite the Gaiety Theatre, which will positively be her farewell appearances. Commencing MONDAY, April 24th. REMEMBER!! The very last chance you will have of seeing these WONDERS.

Exhibited by MADAME CORA and her Assistants.

From 7 to 11 P.M. Admission: 8 Annas and 4 Annas.

FOR SALE, the magnificent Russian Duck TENT, Privately or by Auction, on Saturday, the 29th April. Apply H. STANLEY, Gaiety Theatre.

GENT'S WHITE SHIKAR SUN PROOF Rs. 12-8. HELMETS, THE BEST VALUE.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, HATTERS, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

PURSUANT to the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, and the Indian Succession Act, 1865. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the Estate of FRAMJI NUSSERWANJI PATEL, Esq., late of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, deceased, (Probate of whose Will and Codicil was on the 19th day of November 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL) are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned his Solicitors, at their office, No. 91, in Medows Street, Fort, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, after the expiration of which time the assets will be handed over to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the Executor shall have such notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate or having any property belonging to it, are required to pay their debts or hand such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 17th day of April 1893.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Attorneys for the Executor.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES............Rs. 15,96,500

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank is again receiving Deposits for 1, 2, and 3 Months at Special Rates of Interest, which may be ascertained on application at this Office or at the Bombay Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
adras, 11th April, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

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BANKS.

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PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...............	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP...........	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......	Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4% p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
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BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...........................	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................	$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.
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THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

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ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
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H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..........3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

3 per Cent. per Annum for	3 Months.
3½ " "	4 "
4 " "	6 "
4½ " "	8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by
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Price 8 Annas.
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"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS. BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS............................	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS................	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTAE VITAE, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficieny of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.
COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER,
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulae, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anœmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co.; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL..................	"	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

I.
IF YOU WANT
The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company,

II.
IF YOU WANT
Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,

III.
IF YOU WANT
Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,

IV.
IF YOU WANT
The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment,

V.
IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,

THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

For information Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A
Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday	....	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	....	"	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	....	"	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	....	"	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	....	"	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	....	"	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving clapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434

Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£833,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to { £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Comp
Hummum Street.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 25	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	9 pr. ct.	1,085
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	81
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	288
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fir Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	312
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	215
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	80	887½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	57½
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18¼Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Re.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	890 205
Apollo	750	2,200	2,200	98	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	600	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...	130	135
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	925
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	375xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	295
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1[illegible]	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	201
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	950-55

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	505 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	610
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,055xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410xd
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	410
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	505
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	690xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,130
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	860xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.5
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,595
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	145
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Oriental	,25	625	625	Rs. 15	450-55
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	600
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	320
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	475
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-3	
China Leaf	,,	26-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	25-8	,,
Do. do. new	,,	25-4	,,
Australia do,	,,	26-2	
Bombay do.	,,	25-12	
English Sovereigns	,,	16-6	
Do. Drazons	,,	16-5	
Silver 17 Betterness	,,	106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	,,	106-11	
as Dollars	,,	226	Nominal.
ican do.	,,	223	
Francs	,,	321	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of a Councillor by the Justices of the Peace, Municipal Hall, 4 p.m.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.
Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders, Esplanade.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Mab (s), from Blyth; Java (s), London; Santiago (bq)., Mauritius; and Kopea (s), Cardiff.

Vessel sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Lobelia (s), for Amsterdam.

Polo.—The ground is reserved for practice to-day.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Java and barque Santiago entered the dock yesterday.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Carradale entered and the s. s. Glantivy left the dock on Sunday; and the s. s. Clan Fraser entered and the s. s. Clan Macnab left it yesterday.

A Dishonest Servant.—Narayan Atmaram, residing at Carpenter Street, has reported to the police, that on Saturday last, he gave his two little children in charge of his servant Hurjee and went to Fort to attend to some business. During his absence, the servant robbed the children of silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 24, and absconded.

St. Joseph's Chapel.—Sunday morning, the 23rd instant, was a grand day in St. Joseph's Chapel, Grant Road, being the festival day of its patron Saint, St. Joseph. Mrs. M. V. had been kind enough to hand over Rs. 20 to Father Almeida for the occasion. The Rev. Fr. Goldsmith presided at the mass, and delivered a touching and lucid sermon in English and Hindustani.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

March	Dis Mousquetaires	S. George.
Fantasia from	Tannhauser	Wagner.
Valse	Fond Hearts	Aigretti.
Gavotte	Flatterer	Eilenberg.
Selection	Stradella	Flotow.
Galop	The Planters	Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fatal Result of Wrestling.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, touching the death of Nanu Khandu, aged twenty-five years. The deceased and one Bhow were wrestling in front of their house, at Khetwadi, when the deceased fell down, and sustained a fracture of the right forearm. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where tetanus set in on Sunday, and he died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Arrest of a Murderer.—Mohidin Kadoobhoy, who is alleged to have murdered Curimbax Hajibax, on the night of the 10th instant, was arrested by the police in a goldsmith's shop, at Khetwady. It will be remembered that on the night in question the deceased was lying asleep on the footpath under a tree, at Grant Road, where the accused threw a heavy stone on him and killed him on the spot. Mohidin was charged yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with murdering Currimbux. The case stands adjourned until the 27th instant.

Two Years for Stealing a Dhotar.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Shiva Baloo was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a pair of *dhotars*, valued at Rs. 2, from the house of Tandoba Acharya. The accused stole the *dhotars* on Saturday last, and pledged them with a Marwaree for eight annas. The Marwaree got suspicious and had the accused arrested by a policeman. The accused, who is a notorious thief, admitted several previous convictions, and pleaded guilty to the charge of theft laid against him. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Theft by a Servant.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Shaik Nizamudin Abdulla was charged, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of Rs. 567, in currency notes and cash, belonging to Kassumkhan Noorkhan. The accused was employed as a cook by the complainant last year. The complainant alleged that one day the accused mixed some intoxicating [illegible], which made him unconscious. Subse[illegible] fell ill and went to the J. J. Hospital, where he [illegible]ained for several days. During his confinement at the hospital the accused stole the property, and absconded. The accused returned to Bombay a few days ago, and he was arrested by the police. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Surat Total Abstinence Society.—A representative public meeting, under the auspices of the above society, was held on Monday last, to commemorate its second anniversary, and to adopt the annual report. Mr. C. V. Divan, the secretary of the society, read the report, in which the principal points were that the society numbered 100 members as against 50 in the last year, that it was extremely thankful to Mr. Tomlinson and to the Brothers Smedley from England, for their kind visit to the city, that it took opportunity to express its sense of obligation to Government for the closing of four chandul and madat shops in the city, and that it congratulated itself upon securing the sympathy and co-operation of the leading and influential men of the city. Mr. H. F. Doctor moved the adoption of the report, which being seconded by Mr. Janardhan Pathakji, was agreed to. At the motion of Mr. B. S. Shah, Mr. A. S. Jervis was appointed president for the coming year. Mr. Jervis addressed the meeting, and reviewed the past history of the society.

Charge of Kidnapping.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Sweeney charged Shaik Cassum Shaik Abdoolla before Mr. W Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with enticing away Fatma, a minor girl, about twelve years of age, for immoral purposes. On the 7th instant the accused met the girl, who was living with her mother at Don Tad Street, and enticed her away to a house, at Ripon Road, where he kept her for several days, and then took her to a house, at Argyle Road, on Saturday last. Fatma's mother reported to the police on the 8th inst. that her daughter was missing, and that she was wearing on her person silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 20. The police made enquiries but could get no trace of Fatma until Sunday last, when Superintendent Sweeney traced her to a house, at Argyle Road. The accused, in his defence, stated that he had not enticed away the girl who had to come to him of her own free will, and was ready to marry him. The girl, on being questioned by the Magistrate, said that she was betrothed to Cassum, and was willing to live with him. The Magistrate inflicted a nominal sentence of one day's imprisonment upon the accused on his undertaking to marry the girl at an early date.

Drunk and Disorderly.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Pedra Antone and Thomas Fernandez were charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place and assaulting Constancio Rodrigues, a clerk in the Public Works Department. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared on behalf of the complainant. The accused were undefended. Mr. De Souza, pleader, in laying the facts of the case before the court, said that, although the accused were charged with being drunk and disorderly they were guilty of a very grave offence. The complainant lived on the ground floor of a chawl, in a lane, near Breach Candy Road. He had a dispute with the other tenants of the chawl about the use of a water-pipe. The complainant brought the matter to the notice of the landlord. Since then the other tenants of the house began to annoy the complainant and his family. One of the tenants of the house, with whom the complainant had a serious dispute, threatened the complainant that he would hire some *budmashes* to assault him. On Sunday night whilst the complainant and his family were taking their dinner the two accused went to the chawl and enquired of the complainant whether he knew one Constancio Rodrigues. The complainant replied that that was his name. The accused, thereupon, caught hold of the complainant and assaulted him with open hands and clenched fists. The complainant sent for a sepoy, who promptly arrived on the scene, and arrested the accused. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge of being drunk and disorderly, but they denied having assaulted the complainant. The Magistrate, after examining several witnesses, convicted both the accused, and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 10, and ordered that they should be bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 to keep peace for six months.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

IMPERATRIX VS. JAOLA BHIKARILALL.

Mr. Jardine with Mr. H. N. M. Vijayakir appeared for the appellant and the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, represented the Crown.

This was an appeal against the conviction and sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed by Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, on the appellant, on the 24th day of January, 1893, for the offence of criminal misappropriation alleged to have been committed by Jaola of the sum of Rs. 5,000 entrusted to him by Rampartab Gooman Ram, munim of the firm of Kalee Ram Rampartab. The facts of the case were reported at the time. The complainant's story was that he had given on Saturday, the 19th day of November, 1892, five notes of Rs. 1,000 each to Jaola, his cook, to be paid into the Bank of Bengal against a hundi, and the said Jaola failed to do so, and that he had absconded to Jeypore and has misappropriated the same. On the 11th day of December, 1892, the accused Jaola surrendered himself to the police and stated in his application for bail that while he was taking the money to the Bank one Shivcharan, the assistant munim of his master's firm, showed him a written order from the head munim directing Jaola to hand over the sum to Shivcharan who was directed to go to the Bank and pay in the money, also directing the said Jaola to return to the Pedhi. Jaola did so and on his return to the Pedhi the munim sent him to Sholapur to take service with a Pedhi of the munim's friend and he left for Sholapur by the afternoon train, &c.

Mr. Jardine, in support of the appeal, urged that the learned Presidency Magistrate materially prejudiced the case of the accused by not allowing his pleader to cross-examine the complainant on other points than the fair cash-book entries on the 4th day of January, 1893. The learned Presidency Magistrate was wrong also in not permitting the accused to call complainant as his witness and also in not permitting his pleader to cross-examine witnesses for the prosecution present in court under Section 256 of the Criminal Procedure Code. That when the accused's pleader read the section to the Magistrate citing the cases in support, the learned Magistrate refused the application saying that it was an unheard of application. The learned Magistrate materially prejudiced the case of the defence by not allowing the accused to call the Postmaster at Sholapur as his witness and also when he refused to allow the accused to go out in police custody to find out the names and addresses of his witnesses in Bombay. The evidence of the Bank clerks showed that the complainant's story as regards payments at the Bank after 3-30 p.m. on a Saturday was an impossible one and the expert's evidence showed that the order to Jaola was in the same hand-writing as the entry in complainant's book. Repeated applications both written and oral were made on behalf of the accused for his witnesses and after having refused them the Magistrate in the judgment says that the accused, when asked, said that he had no witnesses to give and of one he did not know the name, nor could he produce him.

The Advocate-General in support of the conviction said that they heard many stranger stories, but the accused's story was the strangest. The complainant and his witnesses had proved the case to the satisfaction of the learned Magistrate, and the expert's evidence was not of the slighest weight for he could not read the character in which exhibits had been written, and he asked the court to confirm the sentence.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that the Court was not satisfied with the evidence for the prosecution as it mainly consisted of that of the munim and his assistant. The evidence of the Bank clerks was vague and uncertain, nor did they attach undue value to the evidence of the expert. But the complainant and his witnesses swore that the accused had absconded to Jeypore, and the accused had from the very beginning stated even before any evidence for the prosecution was given, that he had been sent by the complainant to Sholapur, and that he had surrendered himself to the police, and had claimed before the Magistrate to be tried. The learned Magistrate should not have limited the enquiry, and should have gone more deeply into the case. We also find the record very incomplete, and looking to all the circumstances of the case, we reverse the conviction and acquit the appellant and order that he be forthwith liberated.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

A meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace, called by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was held last evening, at "Mazagon Castle," for the purpose of selecting a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay, in the room of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., deceased. Sir Jamsetjee presided.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said: Gentleman,—Before we proceed with the regular business of the day, permit me to say a few words on a subject regarding which so much has lately been said. It is only needful to say very little, for you yourselves have special knowledge of the merits of our late lamented colleague, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee. I feel, however, that since we have met here to-day to elect a new delegate in his stead, we must not allow this opportunity to pass without expressing our sincere grief at the loss of such a conscientious co-worker. Mr. Sorabjee's share in the enactment of the Parsee Act was unique, for with the late Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel and Naorojee Furdoonjee, he devoted a number of years in discussing and framing provisions of the Act, under which we have met here to-day. He was from the beginning an active delegate of the Court, and those who had the honour to sit with him in that capacity need hardly be told what an amount of patience, thought and strong commonsense be brought to bear on the deliberations of the delegates. I am sure I do but express your feelings when I say, we shall all miss him very much from his own familiar seat.

On the motion of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, seconded by Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., was unanimously selected a delegate of the Court in the stead of the late Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

AN ADDRESS TO DR. P. P. VAIDYA.

Many of the friends and admirers of Dr. Popat Parbhuram Jivanram Vaidya, L. M. and S., assembled at the Alfred Theatre opposite the Crawford Markets on Wednesday morning, and presented him with an address on his passing the L. M. and S. examination. Several speeches were made eulogising the various services of Dr. Popat, and particularly those rendered to the well-known *Guzerati Natak Mandali*. Dr. Popat took a prominent part in bringing the *Mandali* into existence and supplying a long-felt want of having a respectable and purely Gujerati dramatic company in this city and bringing it to the present prominent position it holds. The *Mandali* took the opportunity of presenting Dr. Popat with a beautiful diamond ring and a gold chain. Dr. Popat is the second son of the well-known Native Medical Practitioner Rajyaman Rajeshri Parbhuram Jivanram Vaidya, and the efforts of the venerable Vaidya and his two sons Mr. Vishwanath and Dr. Popat in reviving the Aryan System of medicine by organising public lectures and other means, and those in the "Arya Dharma Sabha" which is doing useful work by rendering into Guzrati old Sanskrit works, are well-known to the public.

DIVINE SERVICE.

St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.
7-30 a m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

It seems that the French Press, with the view of discrediting British policy in Egypt, has taken to circulating absurd accusations against the British officials from a disaffected Arab journal, and some of these reproduced in the *Temps* have been sent over here in a Reuter's telegram. An Egyptian police official is said, "under the control of a British agent," to have extorted confessions from prisoners by torture, and to have had others crucified. The courbash, which had no greater enemy than the British, is declared by the *Temps* to have been introduced into the army since the British occupation, and to be now beginning to be introduced into the police service also. On the basis of these allegations, says Reuter, the *Temps* makes a vigorous attack on the British policy in Egypt. Not so vigorous we should think if resting on such rotten foundation!

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SURAT AND UNIVERSITY REFORMS.

A large meeting of the students of the Local High School was held on Saturday, in the Surat English School Hall, to consider and adopt certain resolutions in support of the resolutions passed and forwarded to the Registrer by their School and College brethren at Bombay, as regards University reforms; Mr. Rastam J. Doctor, a senior student of the Surat High School, being in the chair.

The following are the resolutions carried unanimously at the meeting:—

I.—"That in view of the withdrawal of the Government grants, this large meeting of students fully sees the difficult position of the Bombay University, but is of opinion that in order to meet the deficit occasioned, the University will be pleased to adopt as a tentative measure, at least, the system that is generally in vogue in English Universities, and hold the Matriculation and S. Final Examination twice a year, which will to a great extent meet the deficit, and will confer a real blessing on the students generally," was moved by Mr. S. K. Khansaheb. In moving the proposition he said that the system, if adopted, will save us a good deal of the most valuable part of our life, and give us an opportunity to get through the wretched ordeal six months sooner. He contended that a large number of them sometimes failed owing to slight deficiencies which they will soon make up, and get through the examination. He asked if there was one amongst them who was opposed to the blessed change. ("No, no.") Oh I can very well see that meets with your approval. No enthusiastic Noes are needed to convince me of the desirability of the change, for I can measure your feelings with those of mine. I need not say more for the most unanswerable arguments are advanced by our friends at Bombay, a copy of which you must have read or can read, printed in the *Mahratta* of of the 2nd inst. I hope the resolution meets with your approval.

Mr. C. B. Dalal having seconded the proposition, it was carried unanimously.

II.—Mr. Chhotalal P. Pandya moved the second proposition, which ran as under:—"That under the system now in vogue with regard to the University examinations the Matriculation and the School Final Examinations the plucked candidates do not get an opportunity of knowing their deficiencies, and, therefore, grope in the dark, that it is therefore necessary for the future guidance of students, that they be supplied with the number of marks, they may obtain in the several papers set in the examinations." In support of the resolution he said that this change would enable the students to know their deficiencies, would make the examiners more careful and would aid the University financially. The desired change was a short time ago in force, in our Bombay University, and is also advocated by Mr. Pherozsha's Committee.

The resolution being seconded by Mr. P. D. Lala was carried *nem. con.*

III.—"That plucked candidates be not compelled to appear again in the same examination in those subject, in which they have once passed, or the Bombay University may adopt the system of groups of subjects prevalent in English and some of the Indian Universities, and declare a student to have passed the examinations if at subsequent examinations he passes in those groups in which he once failed," was moved by Mr. J. S. Dikshit. In moving the resolution the mover said, that the object of the University is to cultivate the mind and not to cram it up with dry details. This purpose in sufficiently served for those subjects in which the student once passes. Then where lies the utility and reasonableness of asking a student to toil along the same ground again and again, the change advocated is already prevalent with certain modification, in the Universities of St. Andrew's and Glasgow. The Punjab University have got optional and compulsory groups in their Entrance Examination, and a student can take up either the one or the two groups together. If he fails in one he can get through the examination if he passed in that group only, at a subsequent examination.

The Calcutta University have recently granted a similar concession, and the Madras University have a system of groups in the Final B.A. Examination. Besides, the measure, if adopted, will be a financial improvement to the University, and "I hope the University will see the advantage at this financially embarrassed period. In short I am sure, you will carry it with acclamation."

The resolution, being seconded by Mr. D. J. Kolapsi, was carried unanimously.

IV.—"That a Committee of Messrs. Rustam J. Doctor, Jayashankar S. Dikshit, Chunilal P. Patel, C. B. Dalal, and B. P. Limbuwalla be formed to convey the hearty approval of this meeting to the committee of the meeting held on the 25th ult., for University Reforms, in Muljee Jetha Cloth Market Hall, for the work they have done in the interest of the students, to inform them that this meeting concurs with their resolutions in general, and to send a copy of the resolutions passed here this evening to utilise them in the cause they have taken up," was moved by Mr. Nasarwanjee D. Sethna.

The resolution, being seconded by Mr. J. K. Megha, was carried unanimously.

With the usual vote of thanks to the proprietor of the Hall and the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

BOMBAY ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

The Rev. W. B. Preston, B. A., Chaplain of Ahmedabad, has been granted one year's furlough on medical certificate from the 20th January 1893.

The Rev. Horatio William Nelson, B. A., has been appointed a Probationary Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, by the Secretary of State, India, *vice* the Rev. W. E. H. Pughe resigned, and posted to Aden, where he arrived on the 3rd February 1893.

The Rev. G. Gothard, M. A., Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 5th March 1893.

The Rev. E. Jenkins Bowen has been appointed to act as Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, during the absence of the Rev. G. Gothard.

The Rev. P. R. Harrison on return from furlough was placed in temporary charge of the church at Baroda, and subsequently to act at Gorepuri, Poona.

The Rev. F. N. Hill, M. A., on return to Bombay from four as Domestic Chaplain to his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, was appointed to act as Chaplain of All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.

The following appointments have been sanctioned with effect from the 10th April 1893:—

The Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer-Lewis, B. D., Senior Presidency Chaplain, to act as Chaplain of All Saints', Malabar Hill.

The Rev. F. N. Hill, M. A., Acting Chaplain of All Saints', Malabar Hill, to act Senior Presidency Chaplain at the Cathedral.

At the Ordination held by the Bishop of Bombay at S. Thomas' Cathedral on Sunday, February 26th, 1893, the following were ordained:—

To the Priesthood—The Rev. Arthur Audley Parry.

To the Diaconate—The Rev. Daya Prasad Shinde, The Rev. David Lucas Joshi, and the Rev. Alfred Darby.

The Rev. E. H. Beale, S. S. J. E., died on February 2nd, 1893, at S. George's Hospital, Bombay.—*Diocesan Record.*

RACING ENTRIES.

The following notice is published in the *Racing Calendar*:—

The question has been referred to the Stewards whether a person who under Rule 32 makes an entry by telegraph which is not afterwards confirmed in writing is liable for the entrance money.

The Stewards have ruled that he is not liable, and that such an entry, unless conformed as provided in the rule, is not an entry at all.

As, however, there appears to be some misapprehension about the rule, the Stewards think it desirable to call attention to it, and to state that the object of the rule as regards telegraphic entries is to put persons at a distance from the place at which entries are received in the same position as persons residing in that place, by enabling them, subject to a certain condition, to make an entry at the latest possible moment. That condition is that the entry must be confirmed in writing at the earliest possible opportunity, and that opportunity is, generally speaking, the first outgoing post. It is the confirmation which makes, or at least confirms, the entry; and unless it is confirmed strictly in accordance with the rule at the earliest possible opportunity, to be determined according to the circumstances of each case, the entry must be rejected. There is no option in the matter. An owner cannot wait and confirm the entry at his leisure, possibly after seeing the other entries, and the person to whom it is sent cannot accept a confirmation not made in due time.

The Stewards think it necessary to call attention to this rule; as from cases which have come to their notice, there is some reason to believe that it is not strictly observed.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ALLEGED GAMBLING IN GOVERNMENT PAPER!

In the Madras High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davies, the case of Rajah Eswara Dass, plaintiff, vs. R. Vencatasubba Row, B. A., BL., was heard.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. R. F. Grant, instructed by Messrs. Branson and Branson, for plaintiff, and Mr. Kenworthy Brown, instructed by Messrs. Wilson and King, for defendant.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for the recovery of Rs. 7,109-6-0 alleged to be due under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff alleged he agreed to purchase; and the defendant contracted to sell Government paper of the 4 per cent. of the nominal value of four and a quarter lakhs of rupees as specified below, the same being deliverable on the 30th November:—On the 24th October, 1891, Rs. 25,000 at Rs. 5-4 premium; on the 26th October, 1891, 2½ lakhs at the same premium, and Rs. 25,000 at Rs. 5-5 premium; on the 31st October Rs. 50,000 at Rs. 5-11 premium and on the 4th November Rs. 50,000 at Rs. 5-7 premium. On the other hand the plaintiff on the 28th October agreed to sell and the defendant to purchase similar Government paper for four and a quarter lakhs at a premium of Rs. 7, deliverable on the 30th November, 1891. On this latter date the plaintiff, through his attorneys, Messrs. Branson and Branson, called upon the defendants to remit the difference of premia due on the above contracts and to retain the paper contracted to be sold to him. A month after defendant, through his attorneys, Messrs. Wilson and King, admitted the transactions, promised payment of amount due within six months, but at the same time repudiated any legal liability. Accordingly the present suit was launched, as the defendant has ever since refused to pay the claim. The defendant in his written statement denied that the plaint correctly represented the transactions between the plaintiff and himself, and puts the plaintiff to proof thereof. He further charges that the said transactions were not contracts within the meaning of the Indian Contract Act of 1872, and denied that either of them intended that there should be an actual purchase, sale and delivery of pro-notes. The agreements between them were agreements by way of wagering on the price of promissory notes, whereby it was intended that the plaintiff and defendant respectively should pay or receive the differences between the prices of the said pro-notes named and the price prevaling at the dates nominally fixed for dilivery. Therefore the said agreements were void and unenforceable. The defendant further denied that the plaintiff ever tendered or was ready or willing to give delivery of the paper purchased by the defendant or pay the money for the paper purchased by the plaintiff. It was also alleged that the money, if any, was due, was to be paid six months after date and no cause of action had therefore yet occurred to plaintiff. In conclusion, the defendant alleged that the plaintiff was not entitled to any relief and the suit should be dismissed with costs. The following issues were settled by the Hon. Mr. Justice Wilkinson:—(1) Are the transactions between plaintiff and defendant correctly set forth in the plaint, and, if so, do they amount to contracts? (2) Did the plaintiff intend to purchase and take delivery of paper alluded to in the plaint? (3) Did the defendant intend to purchase and take delivery of the paper referred to in the plaint. (4) Whether the transactions between the plaintiff and defendant are void as being agreements by way of wager? (5) Whether the suit is premature as pleaded by the defendant? (6) Whether the plaintiff was ready and willing to perform and did perform his part of the contract, if any, and (7) To what decree if any is plaintiff entitled to?

The plaintiff and Mr. Berry, the broker, were examined at length, and the further hearing of the case proceeded with.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 22.

Field, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Devon Regt, on duty, from England.
Dick, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R I Fusilrs, on duty, from England.
Young, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England.
Phibbs, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R I Fusirs, on duty, from England.
Parry, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England.
Faussett, Lt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from England.
Mackenzie, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Oxford L I, on duty, from England.
Milne, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England.
Ollivant, Langston, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England.
Mare, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England.
Nuttall, 2nd Lt, Ms, Somersett L I, on duty, from England.
Walker, Capt, Bengal, 2nd West York.
Stewart, Capt, Bengal, 2nd R S, Fusirs, on duty, from England.
Macleod, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England.
Lawrence, Capt, Bengal, Rifle Brig, on duty, from England.
Drake, Brookman, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England.
Richard, Heard, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England.
Bourke, Sugn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England.
Chatterton, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England.
Haymes, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Aden.
Hardin, 2nd Bo, Lanc Fuslrs, on duty, from England.
Arthur, Lyon, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Bed Regt, from leave, from England.
Orr, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from Aden.
Annesby, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Plowden, Morton, Surgn-Lt, Ms, I M S, on duty, from England.
Cleveland, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Aden.
Plowden, Col, Bengal I S C, from Meerut.
Creagh, Lt, Ms, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—April 23.

Field, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Devon Regt, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

April 24.

Harden, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fuslrs, on duty, to Poona.
Chatterton, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from Allahabad.
Bourke, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from Allahabad.
Orr, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from Allahabad.
Plowden-Morton, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Madras.
Nuttall, 2nd Lt, Ms, 2nd Som L I, on duty, to Madras.
Walker, Capt, Bengal, 2nd West York Regt, on duty, to Sitapur.
Lawrence, Capt, Bengal, 1st B Rifles, Brig, on duty, to Calcutta.
Macleod, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Richard Heard, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Drake-Brockman, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Dick, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R I Fuslrs, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Phibbs, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R I Fuslrs, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Carandini, Major, Bengal, 5th Lanc, on duty, to Meerut.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th April.

1. N.-C. Officers and Volunteers are urgently requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

2. Members are reminded that all uniforms supplied by the Corps remain the property of the Corps and even when old or torn must in no case be disposed of in any way, but returned into store.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return their swords to Head-Quarters for the Annual Inspection. Belts should be retained.

By Order,
Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 20.)

Mr J McC Douie, Depy Commr, is appointed to officiate as Revenue Secy to the Government of the Punjab, vice Mr R G Thomson, proceding on furlough.

Capt H S P Davies, Settlement Officer, Gujarat, has obtained furlough to Europe for 18 months.

Mr H T Rivaz, Additional Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for six months.

Capt E Inglis, Offg Dist Judge, Hazara, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Hoshiarpur, vice Mr E B Steedman, paoceeding on furlough.

Mr H J Maynard, Under-Secy to the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Junior Secy, vice Mr H Maude, proceeding on furlough.

Mr J F Connolly, Assist Commr, attached to the Peshawar Settlement, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Government of the Punjab, vice Mr H J Maynard.

The Revd T F Dale, M A Chaplain of Lahore, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year ten months and 5 days.

Mr H F Smallman, Ex Engr, 2nd Divn, Bari Doab Canal is invested with the powers of a Magte of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Canal Divn to which he is at present attached.

Mr A Younghusband, Assist Engr, 1s grade, Punjab, on deputation to Sukker Municipality, is allowed furlough out of India for eighteen months.

It is believed that there is no previous record of such a rainfall as that which deluged the neighbourhood of Brisbane, Queensland, causing the disastrous floods early in February. The fall had been equal to ten inches and three-quarters on the last day of January; it was over twenty inches the next day; and on the 2nd of February, when it reached its maximum, the astonishing amount was registered of nearly thirty-five inches and three-quarters. Altogether there fell in four days more than seventy-seven inches of water or considerably more than half as much again as the average rainfall in the wet county of Lancaster for an entire year.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Lobelia, 1,913 tons, Captain J Owen, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

The s s Kt Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J Thomas, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's s s Java, 2,632 tons, Captain L H Crawford, arrived in harbour yestesday from London (28th March), with a general cargo.

The barque Santiago, 460 tons, Captain G. Mayer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (23rd February), with a cargo of sugar.

The s s Mab, 1,346 tons, Captain W Rasmussen arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth (23rd March), with a cargo of 2,826 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

The brig Vera, 299 tons, Captain B Bremberg, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst., brought a cargo of 1,000 bags grain. The vessel is consigned to H Soab and sons.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung 2,861 tons, Captain W Bullock, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The s s Tropea, 2,603 tons, Captain J R Barber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 5,006 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—April 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	C. Macnab	1473	Wakeford	Not fixed	24-4	F Muir&Co
A	Swordsman	937	MacDormett	Zanzibar	28-4	V Ebrahim
B	Longstone	1515	Darley	Hamburg	30-4	J Mackintosh
C	Hooseinee	993	Raffin	Jedda	28-4	B & P S N Co
D	Rheinfels	1775	Tocler	Hamburg	27-4	Glade & Co
E	Elwick	1570	Steele	Dunkirk		W & A Graham & Co
F	Frey	1961	Benson	Hamburg	28-4	K Nixon &Co
G	Altmore	1297	Watson	Coasting	24-4	K Nixon&Co
H	Cumeria	1993	New	Havre	29-4	K Nixon&Co
K	B, Head	1619	Smith	Marseilles	1-5	J M Heyn
L	Sabarmati.	523	Ahmed	Marmagoa	26-4	Shpd & Co
M	Kt. of St. John	2248	Billet	Jedda		K Nixon&Co
N	Niagara	2000	McConochie	Barcelona	24-4	K Nixon
O	Start	1554	Thompson	Stellin	24-4	K Nixon & Co
Q	Thyra	2244	Dunning	Genoa &c.	30-4	W&AGraham
30 tons crane	Carradale.	2270	Dickman	London		W&AGraham

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Brahmani.. 523 Budroo....Bhownuggar...24-4 Shpd &Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Castle Garth.	1672	Nicoll	Dunkirk	1-5	T Morrison
2	Cy of Venice.	2201	Campbell	Not fixed		Sir C. Forbes
3	R. Rubattino	3044	Maxello	G. &Naples	4-5	F Branchi
6	Melbridge	1855	Barge	Havre	30-4	W&A Graham
7	Imperatrix.	2331	Fraw	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
8	Sheikh	2823	Newey	Antwerp	29-4	K Nixon&Co
9	Kt. Commander	2734	Thomas	Dunkirk	25-4	K Nixon&Co
11	Longships	2842	White	Not fixed	5-5	W&AGraham
12	Lobelia	1913	Owen	Amsterdam.	24-4	K Nixon &Co
13	Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Liverpool	28-4	E Bates & Co
15	Etona	1613	Enright	Hamburg	29-4	W&A Graham
16	Chatfield.	1904	McFee	T. & Venice		J Mackintosh
17	Taif	878	Tyndal	Mauritius		H C Joosub

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Tuesday, 25th April.)

S.S. Clan Fraser.......... 2048 ....F Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Mab (s)	Rasmussen	Blyth, March 25.
	Java (s)	Crawford	London, March 28.
	Santiago (bq)	Mayer	Mauritius, Feb 23.
	Tropea (s)	Barber	Cardiff, March 25.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Lobelia (s)	Owen	Amsterdam.

The steamer Kt. Commander, Captain Thomas, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Vadala, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Assyria, for Persian Gulf, &c.
,, Pachumba, for K Coast and Karachi.
,, Nairung, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Siam, for Aden, &c.
,, Java, for China, &c.
,, Willow Branch, for Hamburg.
Brig Vera, for Mauritius.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
11	Chanda s	Stebbing	Persian Gulf.
12	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Bombay.
13	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.
15	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C. Coast.
17	Oriental s	Forbes	Persian Gulf.
	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
11	Niagara s	McConochie	Bombay.
12	B. Hall s	Barnes	Marseilles&Liverpool
	Mercur sp	Kraeft	Cocoanada.
	Etona s	Euright	Hamburg via Bo'bay.
13	Rheinfels s	Weber	Bombay.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Chanda s	Stebbing	Bombay.
	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.
14	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.
15	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C. Coast.
17	Vera bq	Bremberg	Bombay.
	Oriental s	Forbes	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Sutherland, Proud, J Currie & Co (not known).
,, Pachumba, Russell, M Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
18	Scindia s	Bright	Liverpool, March 18.
	Hindustan s	Azard	London, Feb 21.
19	Kistna s	Foster	Rangoon, April 11.
	Nuddea s	Cav[illegible]	Singapore, April 6.
	Chollerton s	Whatley	Jedda, March 26.

DEPARTURES.

April 18.—Steamers Nerbudda and Bentala.
April 19.—Fultala.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.		
20	Secundra s	Singapore.
	Putiala s	Rangoon.
	Huzara s	Bombay.
	Scharlachberger s	Port Said.
21	Nadir s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April.		
19	Henzada s	Rangoon.
	Niobe s	Colombo.
	British King s	London.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 11th to 17th April.)

EXPORTS.

Assyria s, (Bombay)—683 cwts cotton unpressed.
La Seyne s, (Aden)—1,617 cwts jowaree, 3,780 cwts rice and 150 lbs tea.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—394 cwts cotton unpressed, 462 cwts rapeseed, 730 cwts wheat, 814 corgess kins and 175 corges hides.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—63 cwts cotton unpressed, 431 cwts rapeseed, &c, 1,611 cwts wheat, 37 cwts rice, 1,123 corges skins and 98 corges hides.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—133 cwts cotton unpressed, 39 cwts wool unpressed, 312 cwts rapeseed, 561 cwts wheat and 423 corges skins.
Rowtor s, (Bombay)—1,415 cwts cotton unpressed 6,397 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed.
City of Edinburgh s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—917 cwts cotton unpressed and 1,129 bales wool.
Puruila s, (Bombay)—182 cwts cotton unpressed.
Ehrinfels s, (Hamburg via Bombay)—1,430 bales cotton, 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, 329 corges hides, 4,720 cwts bones and and 250 lbs tea.
Volturno s, (Hull via Bombay)—567 cwts rapeseed, 104 corges and skins, 120 corges hides, 2,000 cwts bones, and 71 lbs tea. Counfry Crafts (Bombay)—999 cwts cotton unpressed and 15 cwts wool unpressed.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall (Liverpool)—950 pieces grey goods (Foreign) 1,095 prices white goods, (Foreign) and 800 pieces prints (Foreign).
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—275 pieces white goods.
Rowtor s, (Liverpool)—95 pieces white goods (Foreign).
Niagara s, (Cardiff)—318 tons coals.
City of Edinburgh s (Liverpool via Bombay)—348 pieces prints (Foreign).
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—2,420 pieces grey goods, (Foreign), 5,700 pieces white goods, 1,483 pieces prints (Foreign) and 2 253 cwts steel
Karagola s, [Bombay]—200 pieces white goods [Foreign], 600 lbs grey yarns [Foreign] and 300 lbs grey yarns, [Indian].
Simla s, [Bombay]—1,500 lbs grey yarns, Indian.
Rheinfels s, [Hamburg Antwerp]—10,240 cwts iron, &c, 23,868 cwts steel, and 90 cwts spelter.
Volturno s, [Hull]—11,981 piece grey goods [Foreign], 9,576 piece white goods, 4,814 pieces prints [Forign], 1,500 lbs grey yarns [Foreign], and 2,122 iron &c.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—11,313 pieces grey goods (Foreign), 18,592 pieces grey goods (Indian), 45,598 piecss white goods (Foreign), 16,966 pieces prints (Foreign), 85 pieces prints (Indian), 21,000 lbs grey yarns, 28,960 lbs grey yarns, 13,730 lbs T Red and dyed yarns, 1,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 117 cwts copper and 14 cwts yellow metal.
Sutherland s, (Batoum)—6,23,631 gallons kerosine oil.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—1,573 pieces grey goods, 6,067 pieces grey good (Indian), 8,212 pieces white goods, 6,626 lbs prints (Foreign), 3,-34 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Foreign), 800 lbs T red and dyed yarns and 25 cwts copper.
Kilwa s, (Bombay)—2,282 pieces grey goods, (Foreign), 1,640 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 9,560 pieces white goods, 2,614 pieces prints (Foreign), 47 cwt spelter and 5 cwts copper.
Country Crafts, (Bombay)—300 pieces grey goods (Foreign), 1,486 pieces grey goods (Indian), 300 pieces prints (Foreign), 9 cwt iron, and 678 cwts steel, &c.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·754
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·740
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·4
General Directions of Wind*	SW, WSW, SW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	201

*From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

CUMMERBANDS.—China Silk Cummerbands in any Colour, 4 yards long, Rs. 6-8; Rib Silk Cummerbands, plain or pleated with hooks for fitting close to body for Mess Wear, Rs. 7-8. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

TEAS! TEAS!!—Finest Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb.; Pekoe Souchong As. 14 per lb.; Family Mixture, As. 10 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions and Oilman-stores.

TO BE LET AT ONCE.—Newly repaired and painted FLOORS, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Offices or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA Emporium.

AUCTION SALE of SIR GEORGE GREAVES' valuable furniture, family brake, horses, &c. at the COOPERAGE, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

ON VIEW.—BONA-FIDE SALE of the late Mr. K. M. HEERAMANEK'S very Valuable Furniture, Statues, Garden, &c., at No. 34, Lands End, Malabar Hill, TO BE SOLD, on 26th and 27th April.

A SPECIAL TUNER has been brought out from Europe for REPAIRING ORCHESTRIONS and hand ORGANS.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TILES and BRICKS! Orders to be accompanied with remittances, and addressed to EDWARDS & Co., Tile Agents, 33, Medows Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED Per s. s. Thisbe.—EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8-0, 2, and 1-8-0 per 100 respectively. These Cigarettes are expressely manufactured for us by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Sole Agents.

PEARSE'S AERATED WATERS are the Purest and most delicious. Soda, As. 6 per doz.; Lemonade, As. 8 a doz.; Tonic, Gingerale, Raspberry, &c., As. 10 a doz.; Pick-me-up Re. 1 a doz.; Vivo Re. 1-8 a doz.—Apollo Street, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, contains every convenience. Under the entire Management of the Proprietor. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, SHAPUR BOMON IRANEE.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address 'William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

TO THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully take this method of reminding you that the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER has fixed TUESDAY, the 25th instant, (THIS DAY), for the ELECTION of a COUNCILLOR in room of COLONEL WILSON. The hour is Four O'clock and the place the Corporation Hall of the New Municipal Offices.

I have not thought it becoming to canvass you, directly or indirectly, for Votes. The European element in the Council appears to me to be abnormally weak in numbers at present; and it is on that ground that I solicit the support of all Sections of the Bench. But in coming forward as a Candidate for the Seat left vacant by Colonel Wilson my only wish is to be successful, if I am successful, by a majority of the votes of the Justices freely given to me. I will only add that, should I be honoured with such support, I shall make it my earnest endeavour to serve the City faithfully, and to the utmost of my humble abilities.

I am, Gentlemen, Your Faithful Servant,

PETER PETERSON.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
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The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives. For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

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NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE........ Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OOMRAVATI COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock on account of the concerned, the following bales of damaged cotton saved from the boats which sank in the Harbour on the night of the 12th instant.

34 33 4—289 bales Oomravati cotton, lying at the Victoria Dock Pierhead.
7 bales Oomravati cotton, lying at the Carnac Bunder.
4 bales Oomravati cotton lying at the Victoria Dock.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 25, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF HARDWARE, BRASS AND IRON, COPPER TANK, OFFICE TABLE, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Official Assignee, H.C., and in re Mahomedally Adamally Hora Khambati, lately a dealer in hardware, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting brass and iron locks, hinges, bolts, buttons, hooks, rings, handles, screws, nails, tacks, beads, cocks, pulleys, wire, eyelets and rings, brass, porcelain, and glass knobs, hat and coat pegs, castors, rod iron, steel, wood tools, cutters, chisels, pincers, chulas, buckets, gumels, dog collars, curry combs, corkscrews, rat traps, &c.

Also in re Aga Mamed Tuckee Bebanee, an insolvent, consisting office table, chairs, clock, copy press, and iron chest (small)

Also by order of the Receiver in suit No. 84 of 1889, Jan Mahomed Khulukdina and others vs Rahimtoola Khulukdina and others consisting of one brass pot (deg); 1 copper tank and 1 brass bedstead.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 25, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.

WE have no further telegraphic news to notice in this column this evening, Saturday's commercial and financial advices by that medium having been chronicled in our report under that evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	73,159
" " Branches	"	"	62,122
Other Deposits	"	"	5 39,672
Government Securities	"	"	2,22,742
Other authorized "	Nil.		Nil.
Loans	Inc.	"	14,18,653
Bills Discounted and purchased...	Dec.	"	17,66,461
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	2,37,145
Cash	Dec.	"	19,095

The further advance of one per cent. in the Presidency Bank's rates last Thursday seems to have had the effect of checking the demand for accommodation meantime; and the Statement of Affairs issued this morning shows the Bank's Cash Balance on Saturday afternoon to have been within a quarter of a lakh of what it stood at on the close of the previous week, at 124¾ lakhs. The withdrawals from Private Deposits during the week covered by the Return under notice had been under 5¼ lakhs, compared with 49¾ lakhs in the week preceding; but the increase in Loans had been very much greater, at 14¼ lakhs. On the other hand, however, it is noticeable—looking to the time of year—that the amount of Bills Discounted continued to decrease last week by some 17¾ lakhs, following a diminution of 12¼ lakhs the week before, thus reducing the net increase in trade requirements disclosed by the above figures to under two lakhs. The position of Government Deposits both at the Bank's head office and branches was almost unchanged.

COTTON has been quiet here to-day with only a small business passing, and quotations are Rs. 2 per candy lower. Exporters have bought 700 bales, consisting of 200 each of Malkapore, at Rs. 198-201; Ujjain, at Rs. 205; Broach, at Rs. 230; and 100 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 222; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, made up of 100 each of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 223; Jalgaum, at Rs. 197½; Bengals, at Rs. 178; Dharwar, at Rs. 215; and Akote, at Rs. 210 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been steady at previous prices for all descriptions; but only a moderate export business has been done to-day in either market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton....................................	15,606	bales.
Wheat.....................................	37,826	cwts.
Linseed	32,434	"
Rapeseed	70,027	"
Gingelly	1,514	"
Poppyseed..............................	8,321	"
Groundnuts	3,309	"
Castorseed	1,362	"
Rice	17,945	"

FREIGHTS are firm at about 3d. to 6d. per ton higher for distant, and 6d. to 9d. for prompt, shipment, the tonnage in the latter position being all in speculators' hands.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2⅝d. for both Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and remained thereat throughout the day without any enquiry being felt; and for three months' sight Credits 1s. 2 25-32d. for ready; 1s. 2¾d. for May; and 1s. 2 23-32d. for June delivery have been the quoted rates, and a moderate business has been done on that level. The market closed quiet but steady at the following ready rates June quotations being 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic; 1s. 2 23-32d. for sterling Credits; and ·54¾ for francs:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 2 5/8d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 2 5/8d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Credits	do.	......1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Francs	do.	......1·55¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a tame market to day, business having been almost at a stand still. Saturday's rates for Fours, say 104½ for Money, 104 9-16 for the Settlement at the beginning of next month, and 104 5-8 for the end of the month, were quoted, with buyers, all round at the rates, till near the close, when ⅛ per cent. higher was named, the cash price leaving off at 104 5-8; and 100¼, nominal, quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have again been neglected on all lines, and we make no change in our quotations.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending April 22, as compared with the statement of April 15, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	April 15. Rs.	April 22. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office......	58,75,220	58,02,061
Do. do. at Branches	69,39,830	68,77,708
Other Deposits	2,95,74,311	2,90,34,639
Post Bills	23,478	28,691
Cash Credits, undrawn	19,77,389	25,15,772
Rs. ..	5,81,45,228	5,80,08,871
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	76,93,027	74,70,285
Cash Credits on do. do.	81,45,910	83,62,113
Loans do. do. do.	98,84,154	1,13,02,807
Current Accounts overdrawn	..	
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,90,61,073	1,72,94,612
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,852 Applied in reduction .. " 2,85,000	3,92,852	3,92,852
Stamps, &c.	21,201	21,141
Bullion	..	
Cash Balances with other banks.	457,643	6,94,788
Cash and Currency Notes	1,24,89,368	1,24,70,273
Rs. ..	5,81,45,228	5,80,08,871

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending April 18, as compared with the statement of April 10, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	April 10. Rs.	A.	P.	April 18. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up..............	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,33,06,142	2	6	1,93,59,401	5	9
Other Deposits, &c.	4,33,97,129	11	11	4,47,31,427	14	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,71,147	13	7	5,29,062	7	11
Sundries	32,23,449	15	8	32,92,354	6	4
Rs.	9,50,97,869	11	8	9,28,12,249	2	3
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**
Government Securities ..	54,96,076	0	0	61,84,056	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	53,53,443	8	0	50,59,443	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	1,61,61,965	10	0	1,63,68,503	12	5
Credits on do.	1,06,89,630	1	8	1,10,56,359	5	5
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,71,88,152	14	8	2,78,05,308	0	10
Balances with other Banks	10,61,500	14	4	7,42,974	2	6
Bullion	6,31,766	2	9	6,04,318	14	4
Dead Stock	12,53,814	5	3	12,53,819	11	7
Stamps	10,616	0	3	10,817	15	3
Sundries	20,38,427	0	4	19,95,001	10	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	77,71,129	6	8	57,54,720	0	2
Do. at Branches ..	1,74,41,347	11	9	1,59,76,926	0	10
Rs.	9,50,97,869	11	8	9,28,12,249	2	3

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to April 18:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office......	23,32,501	Dec.
Do. at Branches........	16,14,233	do.
Other Deposits..............................	13,34,298	Inc.
Post Bills	2,57,914	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,93,980	Inc.
Loans...	2,06,538	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,66,729	do.
Mercantile Bills	6,17,155	do.
Cash at Head Office	20,16,409	Dec.
Do. at Branches..........................	14,64,422	do.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending April 15th, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	37,825	39,245	...	1,420	...	29,896
Goods	78,765	82,500	...	3,735	..	75,235
Other earnings	6,393	8,789	...	2,396	454	...
Weekly total	1,22,983	1,30,534	..	7,551	...	..
Aggregate ..	16,87,803	17,92,480	...	...	..	1,04,677

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AURUNGABAD.

BIRTH.

SHEWEN—April 18, at Aurungabad, Deccan, the wife of Captain Mansel Shewen, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAILLIE—April 19, at Rae Bareli, Oudh, the wife of D C Baillie, C S, of a son.

CHABREL—At Silchar, Cachar, the wife of M J Chabrel, Executtve Engr, Assam, Bengal Railway, of a daughter.

HAMILTON—April 15, at Quetta, the wife of Ivie Hamilton, of a son.

WARD—April 10, at Murree, the wife of T Ward, Queen's Bays, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FOSTER—MURRAY—April 12, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Jhansi, Edwin James Foster, Audit Department, Indian Midland Railway, to Mary Ann, second daughter of David Murray, of Jhansi.

DEATHS.

BARKER—April 19, at 161, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Mary Barker, the beloved sister of Mrs Charlotte da Costa, and widow of the late Captain David Hugh Barker, aged 75 years.

ROWE—April 21, at 11, Loudon Street, Calcutta, Harrold Evans, youngest son of F J Rowe, Education Department, aged one year and 11 months.

SMITH—April 18, at 25, Marquis Street, Calcutta, Ella Maude, the beloved wife of Kenneth Melville Smith, and third daughter of the late Mr William Henry Kraal, aged 22 years, 7 months, and 14 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1893.

IT is difficult to realise that a generation ago the population of Bengal was found to have been under-estimated by twenty millions! Under present conditions it is impossible that the enumeration of the population in any Province of India could be so wide of the mark. The Census of 1891, which was conducted with exceptional care, proves that on the night of the 26th February in that year the population of Bengal and its Feudatory States numbered 74,643,366. Of these less than half were males, the females being in excess by one hundred and twenty thousand. Rather less than four millions were inhabitants of Native States; the number of the population under the direct administration of the Lieutenant-Governor being upwards of seventy-one millions. Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, C.S., the Superintendent of the Census Operations in Bengal, notes that the United States stands second to Bengal in number of inhabitants amongst countries whose populations have been scientifically enumerated. It is as well to bear this fact in mind when we read the oft-repeated prophecy that the United States will increase its population to a hundred million in the next twenty years. Bengal heads the States in the race by fifteen millions. The increment of population in America is chiefly due to immigration, and already there are symptoms of a movement in favour of closing the door against immigrants. In Bengal the increase of the population in the last decade, so far from being due to migration has been arrived at, in spite of the fact that eight hundred thousands of Bengalis migrated to other Provinces, and only half a million came from without to take their place. If big figures are in themselves a proof or evidence of greatness Bengal can give long odds to the United States in the matter of population. Mr. O'Donnell laments that the infinite labour of compiling the results of a census in India cannot be lightened by the American machine, which, on the principle of the penny-in-the-slot, brings out and records on a series of dials all the details as to sex, age, religion, and the like when perforated cards are dropped into it. The work had to be done in Bengal by eight thousand clerks labouring incessantly for two months to abstract figures, and by two hundred clerks afterwards working for nine months more on grouping and classification. It has taken nearly three years to draw from the mass of figures the conclusions which are now set forth in a comprehensive and masterly report.

These conclusions will upset many beliefs and impressions of long standing. Mr. Bourdillon, who drew up the report on the Census of 1881, regarded it as axiomatic and self-evident that the inhabitants of the provinces known compendiously as Bengal are taken as a whole a domestic stay-at-home people. It is now found that this is very far from being the case. There is little of what is known in Europe as emigration—going forth across the seas; but Mr. O'Donnell is inclined to doubt whether there is any nation of the Old World within its own limits in a more constant state of movement or more ready to change its homes. Careful inquiry made some three or four years ago showed that the number of Europeans who were "not at home" numbered twelve millions, and it may be doubted whether a proportionate number of persons are "not at home" in the Bengal Provinces. It is, however, sufficient to upset the previous view of the stay-at-home characteristics of that vast population to find that eight hundred and twenty thousand natives of the lower Provinces were found in other parts of the Empire. Nearly half a million of them had gone to the plantations in Assam, of whom nearly two hundred thousand had come from the distant Chutia Nagpur. Calcutta, including its suburbs, has a population of 858,000, of whom more than half are natives of other places. Large numbers migrate from district to district; at Champaran a quarter of a million were put down in the census as natives of distant districts; in several others from a hundred thousand to a hundred and sixty-thousand were new settlers. The people freely move from one part of a district to another. In every part of Lower Bengal the people are steadily migrating from the more densely-populated areas to those in which the pressure is less heavy. This is especially noticeable in a large area of decaying or nearly stationary population in Central-Bengal, stretching with little intermission from Calcutta to Darjeeling. The tendency to decay in that region has been noticeable for some twenty years, during which there has been a decrease amounting to four per cent. of the population. The rate of decrease has declined in the last decade, and in some localities there is evidence of recovery. The northern portion of this area was largely populated in the last century, but in 1872 it began to decline, though the soil retained its old fertility and the banks of the great rivers, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, "walling it in," gave abundant pasturage for cattle. It seemed strange that with the advent of railways and other means of communication the region instead of improving should fall away. The cause was the deterioration of the climate, owing to the silting up of the beds of the small rivers, that formerly drained the country into the two great rivers. The result was malaria, which bred fever that not only carried off great numbers but so debilitated the rest that they could offer little resistance to epidemics of cholera. In 1874 the Civil Surgeon reported eighty per cent. of the population to be anæmic and exhausted by the perennial fever and the resulting spleen and liver diseases. Cholera, introduced by coolies travelling by rail to Assam, raged in parts of this region in 1885-88, and vast tracts were depopulated. The unhealthy conditions almost invariably found in Indian villages contributed to this result. On the other hand Kuch Behar, which is a well-drained area, and receives a pure water-supply from the Himalayan streams, suffered little by cholera, and sent forth forty-four thousand emigrants, men and women to settle in the clearings along the southern skirts of the Duars forests, where the rents are light. The exodus is perhaps in part accounted for by an appreciation of a dispensation of Providence that decrees for debt taken out in his Highness' courts do not run in British territory. All the same the fact that such large numbers migrate either to profit by low rents elsewhere, or simply to avoid the inconvenience of paying a disagreeable creditor, is evidence that the native of Bengal is by no means rooted to the soil to the extent generally assumed.

Another unsuspected fact proving that Bengal is not standing still has been disclosed by the figures of the census. Mahomedan proselytism has been active and successful, and the number of Mussulmans has increased by nearly two millions, while Hinduism has declined. The Hindus, still largely outnumber the Mahomedans, there being 47,821,468 of the former, to 23,658,378 of the latter. But in every ten thousand of the population 57 have ceased to be Hindus and 49 have been replaced by Mussulmans. This is in part due to conversions, and in part to the greater fecundity of the followers of the Prophet. In all three divisions of Bengal Proper and in most of the districts, Hinduism has largely declined, and Mahomedanism has advanced during the last twenty years. The rate of increase has accelerated during the last decade. Mr. O'Donnell regards the Mussulman increase as real and large, adding somewhat sardonically that if it continue at the same rate the religion of Mohammed will be universal in Bengal Proper in six and a-half centuries, and in Eastern Bengal in four centuries. Their greatest success has been achieved in Dacca and Tippera where the transfer of people from Hinduism has been four hundred in every ten thousand. On the other hand the Mussalmans have lost ground in Bihar, where Patna and two other great cities were in the time of the Moghuls strongholds of Islam. In the matter of proselytism the Mullah has a decided advantage over the Hindu, who from the nature of things cannot invite a Mussulman into the Hindu system, where he would be rather worse off than a Sudra. The Hindu becomes the equal of every Mussulman and developes into a Sheikh. Mr. O'Donnell while aware that there is undoubtedly a very active and successful propaganda, is inclined to attribute the growth of Mahomedanism in Bengal to physical rather than doctrinal forces. The more varied and nutritious dietary of the Mussulman makes him a more vigorous man than the Hindu; and as he has no aversion to marrying a widow a large class of women are not cut off from the reproductive class as amongst the Hindus. Amongst the Hindus men of advanced years frequently marry girl-wives, who are soon left widows, debarred from re-marriage. Moreover, Mahomedans when well off are, especially in Eastern Bengal, very often polygamists. It is not difficult then to understand how it comes that the children of Mahomed are growing more and more numerous in Bengal, where they now constitute more than a third of the population.

IT is refreshing to find that Australia is waking up to the necessity for forming a Bi-metallic League. A well-attended meeting was held a few days before the last mail left for the purpose of organising one. Mr. Molesworth Greene, who presided, asked his hearers before discussing the relative merits of mono-metallism and bimetallism to remember that when Mr. Goschen, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Gibbs were ardent advocates of bi-metallism, the day was past when people could treat the arguments in favour of it with indifference. Mr. Rounsevell, Treasurer of South Australia, in a letter addressed to the chairman, declared himself a bi-metallist, and it was resolved that a Bimetallic League for the Colony of Victoria be formed "for the purpose of advocating such international agreement and of disseminating literature and information on the subject." Another speaker denied that the present was an inopportune time to bring the subject forward, for the people of Australia were now suffering from "neither metallism." India was pressing England for bi-metallism and if Australia threw in her weight it must have an appreciable effect, for India and Australia could not help but know that the one clear, logical, and intelligent remedy for the existing financial evils was the restitution of silver as a factor in international currency. Several speakers advocated the instruction of the masses. It was resolved that the working-classes should be educated on the subject, and a Mr. Jowett, who was one of the most enthusiastic of the friends of bimetallism at the meeting, made a point of impressing on the minds of those present and of those who might read the reports of the proceedings, that the object of bimetallism was not to raise the price of silver in the interests of silver-mining people, and Indian Civil Servants. He maintained that the currency question affects Australia quite as much as India, inasmuch as the cause of the great fall in the value of wool and other commodities is in great measure attributable to the demonetisation of silver. Another stout advocate of reform gave it as his opinion that if silver were restored the shareholders of the Broken Hill mines would be able to divide two and a quarter millions sterling in the way of dividends, and instead of only three mines paying, there would be, perhaps, a hundred. A league was formed, which will doubtless place itself in communication with the Indian Currency Association without delay. Australian zeal and assistance will doubtless be gladly welcomed.

ON various occasions since the issue of the Royal Warrant of July last establishing the Volunteer officers' decoration, we have advocated the extension of its provisions to India. India can lay claim to have produced volunteer officers who can in every way hold their own against those at home, and are just as clearly entitled to any honour there may be attaching to it. We are glad to find that the Government of India promptly addressed the Secretary of State upon the subject, and a despatch has just been received from Lord Kimberley intimating that the Secretary of State for War has approved of the proposal, and that a Royal Warrant embodying this decision will be shortly issued. There will doubtless be a goodly number of applicants for the honour, as India has many officers who will come within the twenty years' limit, which is held to qualify an officer for the decoration, especially as service in the ranks counts equally towards the prescribed period. The decoration consists of an oak wreath in silver, tied with gold having in the centre the royal cipher and crown in gold. This is to be suspended on the left breast by a green ribbon. The fact of the recipients being entitled to wear the decoration will be duly recorded in the Army List, the letters V. D. being inserted before their names.

OFFICIAL reports on the trade of Japan show that raw cotton forms the largest factor in the increased import totals of the year under review. Raw cotton has increased from three and a-half million yen to eleven millions within the last three years. At the same time cotton yarns have decreased from twelve and a-half to seven, and shirtings are practically stationary. The Yokohama paper endeavours to discount the significance of these figures by instituting comparison between the imports of last year and those of 1887, and contends that a part of the development, which was shown in 1888 as something like fifty per cent. on the previous year, must be attributed to the new method of converting sterling, which came into operation from the last quarter of the former year. The true explanation, as we pointed out a few months ago, is rather to be found in the rapidity with which Japanese mills are springing up, and the growing tendency to use their own yarn. Our contemporary refuses to admit, however, that Japan is becoming self-supplying, and quotes statistics to show that Europe sells Japan as much cotton manufactures as was sent five years ago and more than was sent seven years ago. But although 1888 and 1889 were abnormal years, the figures fail to prove anything beyond the fact that Japan is gradually closing her doors against foreign yarn.

THE latest news received at Simla from Colonel Durand at Chilas gives cause for some apprehension. The Kohistanis are said to be collecting their forces in the neighbourhood of Chilas, and the whole garrison at Abbottabad was warned to hold itself in readiness for service on the Gilgit frontier. At Abbottabad the garrison at present consists of the First (K) Mountain Battery, and the First and Second battalions of the Fifth Gurkhas. These, in addition to the troops abroad under Colonel Durand's command, would have made a formidable force. The Second Battalion of the Gurkha Regiment was to have proceeded to Chilas immediately. The officers at Abbottabad, however, were recommended not to incur unnecessary expense, and our Simla correspondent, wiring yesterday afternoon, states that their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, together with the Military Member of Council, General Brackenbury, held a consultation concerning the position of affairs during the morning. Late last evening we heard that the expedition had been abandoned.

FROM another direction comes news of a border foray, and from our Calcutta correspondent we learn that the whole of the reserve of the Gurhjat police has been ordered to start from Keonjhai, where the Bhunyas are said to have again risen against the Raja.

WE hear from Simla that the Report of the proceedings of the Leprosy Commission is now in the printers' hands, and is to be issued on May 1.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Victoria with the outward English mails of the 14th instant, left Aden, at 11 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at daylight on Saturday next.

THE high priest of the Bohras, Mullaji Sahib Syedna Mahomed Burhanuddin bin Sayedna Abdul Kader Najmudin, has received a letter from the Under-Secretary, Judicial Department, Bombay Government, intimating that he has been exempted from personal attendance in civil courts in compliance with his request to that effect.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st April, 1893, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1892 of 123,468 maunds and Rs. 56,158 in the earnings.

REGARDING the decision of the Calcutta Turf Club to appoint a paid handicapper the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—One name we can suggest is that of Mr. Arthur Keyser, late of the Bombay Civil Service. He retired from the service hardly a year ago on a question of principle that redounds to his credit, but there is no reason to assume he was tired of the country. Mr. Keyser ever held a very high character for integrity in every walk of life. He was admittedly one of the best judges of form the Indian Turf has ever seen. He was passionately devoted to the noble pastime, and there is little doubt, but that he would be glad to come out to India for the cold months on such an inducement being offered him, at any rate for a few years, and before the conclusion of his engagement the C. T. C. would be sure to select a competent successor.

THE Hyogo Hotel was the scene, on the 13th ultimo, of an incident which, says the *Hyogo News*, probably could not be parallelled out of Japan. Recently, Mr. George Whymark, the manager, engaged two lighters to do some work for him. On the bill being presented he found that the charge was an exorbitant one and largely in excess of the regular fare. Naturally refusing to be imposed upon, he referred the men to the British Consulate if they insisted in their extortionate demands. But the coolies knew a trick worth two of that. They assembled eleven others of their kind and took possession of the hotel verandah, from which they refused to budge until their claims were satisfied. The policemen stationed near the hotel were appealed to for an ejectment, but declined to act unless the coolies behaved riotously. Much, therefore, to the chagrin of the manager, and the disgust of the guests these coolies remained in possession of the verandah all the morning, squatting in the chairs, and smoking their evil-smelling pipes; Mr. Whymark objecting to run the risk of a charge of assault by making a forcible eviction. He applied to the British Consul, who immediately communicated with the Kencho, but it was not until after three o'clock in the afternoon, that a Superintendent of Police put in an appearance.

AT the Botanical Gardens, Adelaide, several magnificent blooms of the Victoria Regia have been on view to visitors of late. One of the staff had the idea of testing the carrying capacity of one of the large floating leaves, and a little girl of nine years of age was placed upon the miniature raft in a sitting position. A camera was at once procured, and a photograph taken of the interesting incident.

THE Vienese tailor who has earned notoriety by travelling all over Europe as luggage in a specially constructed box has made his arrival in his usual eccentric fashion at Copenhagen. He had travelled all the way from Christiania. There was some difficulty on his arrival at his destination owing to his having no ticket, and eventually he was compelled to pay the ordinary passenger fare.

THE heart of the learned Oriental scholar, Dr. Leitner, has at last been gladdened by a manuscript of the mysterious Kelam-i-Pir—the "Logos of the Ancient," which is the sacred book of the "initiated" among the Druses of the Lebanon and of the Ismailians throughout the Mahomedan world. In making this announcement the edition of "The Cosmopolitan" expresses the hope that he will be able to quote some extracts from this secret Bible in his next issue, and thus to set at rest the speculations of nine centuries regarding the real tenets of the most important form of "Esoteric" Mahommedanism. The manuscript in question is attributed to a great historian, the famous Shah Nasir Khosro, himself an adherent of the Ismailian sect, who was born about the year 969 of the Christian era. It is described as in good condition, in an ordinary Persian hand-writing, and has been sent by the head of the Ismailian community, the present Agha Khan, in continuation of the literary sympathy which his father extended to Dr. Leitner's researches.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE HULL RIOTS.

LONDON, April 24.

Serious riots took place at Hull, on Saturday night, between the strikers and the police, who made repeated charges on rioters with their batons. Many were injured on both sides, and several arrests made of the leaders.

Yesterday some huge timber stacks were set fire to in the Hull docks, which the Police and some of the Royal Marines are assisting to extinguish.

The disturbances were renewed last evening, when the strikers attempted to board a steamer.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY AND THE POPE.

ROME, April 23.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany paid a visit to the Pope to-day, and met with a grand reception. The Emperor William had a conversation with His Holiness alone which lasted one hour.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, April 24.

The s.s. Victoria, with the mails of the 14th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day.

BATTERY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

Two guns No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery will proceed from Kohat to relieve two guns at Thall attached to the escort of the Political Officer in the Kurram Valley.

KABUL NEWS.

Letters received from Kabul show that the Amir denies that the Russians have arrived at Kila Panja in the Oxus Valley, or indeed have occupied any Afghan territory in that quarter.

THE MACLAREN LEPER ASYLUM.

It has been decided to name the Asylum for lepers at Dehra Dun after its founder Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Maclaren. It will in future be known as "Maclaren Leper Asylum."

AN ASYLUM FOR EUROPEAN LEPERS.

A proposal has been made to found an Asylum for European lepers in India. If started it will probably be located at Dehra, and be put in charge of a special medical officer.

CIVIL WAR IN KEONJHAL.

Disturbances are threatening anew in Keonjhal in the State of Orissa, where the Bhunyas are reported to be again at arms against the Raja. The reserve police at Gurjhal have been ordered up from Cuttack in consequence.

A RAILWAY ON THE MEKRAN COAST.

The reconnaissance which has been made from the Mekran Coast beyond Karachi northwards towards Quetta with a view to ascertaining whether the country is practicable for railway has been a disappointing one. Physicial difficulties have been ascertained to be such that the construction of a line is out of question.

LIEUTENANT PATERSON'S ASSAILANT.

It appears that the Ghazi who attacked Lieutenant Paterson of the Commissariat Department, Fort Sandeman, the other day, was a fanatic who had come straight from Kandahar into British Territory. Jemadar Nawab Khan, 5th Bombay Cavalry, cut the man down, and then secured him. Lieutenant Paterson is doing well.

MARRYING A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

A case under the Christian Marriage Act is now before Mr. Lyle, Joint Magistrate, in which a Mr. Robinson is charged with making a false affidavit at the time he married his deceased wife's sister, at Benares. The hearing of the case has been postponed to the 26th instant for further evidence.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING AT CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

This afternoon the daughter of Sir Charles Gregory Paul, Advocate-General, was married to Viscomte Roger de Bourdeille Marquis D'Archiac. There were two services, one at the Roman Catholic and the other at the Greek Church. Very few Armenians were present. Nearly all the *elite* of Calcutta were present; the Bench and the Bar being strongly represented.

CHIN HILL NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 24.

All being now quiet in the neighbourhood of Sima the Military Column will return to Bhamo.

The number of guns withdrawn from the Chins now amounts to 1,270.

Four principal Nwengal rebel Chiefs have been captured.

BULSAR MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BULSAR, April 24.

At to-day's Municipal general meeting a majority approved the house-tax rental system. The President dissatisfied abruptly left the meeting.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, April 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

PORT SAID, April 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

HONGKONG, April 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ancona arrived here this morning.

ADEN, April 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur (extra) arrived here, at 3-30 a.m., to-day.

The M. M. Co.'s La Seyne left Aden for Bombay, via Kurrachee, on Monday, the 24th instant, at 9 a.m.

The M. M. Co.'s Ava left Aden for Zanzibar, on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 10 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	96¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅛
Bar Silver	38

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 24.

Mr. Crowe, Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, has conveyed to the Sardars H. E. the Governor's invitation to recommend for electing a member in the Bombay Legislative Council. It will take place immediately after the Durbar, which will be held by the Agent, at the Council Hall, Poona, on the anniversary of the Birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

It has been decided that on this occasion every Sardar desirous of voting shall do so in person. The names of the candidates for the Council should be submitted to the Agent not later than May 20, after which date no nomination will be accepted.

The Agent points out that it is not necessary that the candidate himself should be a Sardar, but he must be proposed by a Sardar and seconded by another Sardar.

For the convenience of ladies, who may be desirous of voting, and who according to the custom of the country do not appear in public, a room will be set apart in which they may record their votes, with due arrangements for securing privacy.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, April 24.

At a public meeting, held yesterday, under the auspices of the People's Association resolutions were passed condemning the omission of the Central Division from representation, and adopting a memorial protesting against the unjust distribution of seats in the reformed Legislative Council.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from Minutes of the Trustees' Meeting of the 18th inst.:—

Read letter from Mr. A. Pereira, without date, requesting that the sums standing at the credit of his son, the late Mr. C. F. Pereira, Export Cargo Receiver at the Docks, in the Provident Fund, may be handed to him, and stating that the deceased was not married and had neglected to appoint a nominee to receive his Provident Fund money.

Resolution.—The payment may be made.

Submitted memo. by Mr. W. C. Hughes, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, dated 13th April, intimating that he proposes, with the sanction of Government, to proceed to England on three months' privilege leave from the middle of May next.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 9th March, 1893:—Reporting that during the twelve months ending 2nd March, 1893, hundred and nineteen vessels were docked in the Merewether Dry Dock, aggregating 181,331 tons against sixty-three vessels. aggregating 123,597 tons in the twelve months ending 2nd March, 1892; that the largest vessel docked was the P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, 4,970 tons, 410'+48', and the smallest, Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s s. s. Tadri, 64 tons, 80'×16'; that the dock was occupied sixty times by one vessel=60 vessels, twenty-eight times by two vessels=56 vessels; once by three vessels=3 vessels—total: eighty-nine times by hundred and nineteen vessels; and was pumped out thirteen times for renewal of blocks, setting special blocks, repairs and cleaning; that it was occupied on two hundred and sixty-two days, giving an average of 2·94 (say 3) days each time, and the longest period of occupation was six days and the shortest one day; that the greatest increase in the tonnage is of vessels under 1,500 tons and is accounted for by Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s vessels using the Dock this year for the first time; that the time occupied in docking averaged three hours and thirty-nine minutes, which compares very favourably with the time taken at large docks of similar size at Cardiff, Southampton, Milford and Liverpool; that the fastest docking was that of the s. s. Thames, 4,077 tons, on 20th April, 1892, when the pumps were not stopped for shoring or scraping and the dock was pumped dry in one hour and forty-five minutes. That the contractor himself was present on every occasion when a vessel was docked or undocked and no delay occurred and no complaint arose through his fault; that he did his work well and carried out the terms of his contract in a highly satisfactory manner, and that no accident occurred to his men. That the working expenses of the dock came to annas 2·23 per ton, but if the cost of the gear for this, and the previous year, be taken together the average cost would be reduced to anna 1·97 per ton. That there were four accidents to men working in the dock, one of which was fatal. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 14th March, stating that the least time in which a vessel was docked, painted and undocked during the year was ten hours and twenty minutes.

Resolution.—The contract with Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy should be renewed for another year with the alterations suggested by the Engineer.

The following were among the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th April, 1893.	For week ending 14th April, 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	26	30
" out of	25	30
" transported	19	22
" attended to	1	1
" Warped	2	0
VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.		
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	9	13
" left	9	18
" remaining in dock	13	12
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	11	10
" left	11	6
" remaining in dock	11	16

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 15th April.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S s Swordsman	1124	1 day.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Victoria, with the English mails of the 14th inst., left Aden at eleven o'clock yesterday and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at daylight on Saturday next. The Victoria, which left London on the 7th and Brindisi on the 16th inst., brings the following passengers:—

From London: Col. and Mrs. Jacob and two children, two Misses Jacob, Mrs. E. M. Oldham, infant and maid, Miss Cornelia Sorabji, Miss Russell, Rev. H. B. Watson, Miss Ozanne, Mr. and Mrs. F. Griffiths, Captain C. C. and Mrs. Townsend and child, Miss L. R. Baillie, Mr. M. Edwards, Mrs. Chester, Mr. J. A. Ferguson, Capt. E. W. Fletcher, Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Hamilton, Mr. R. Clarke, Mr. C. Huddlestone, Mrs. Dutt, Major Wihe, Mr. F. Taylor, Mrs. H. S. Grey, Mr. Davies, Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. Catchpole, Mr. H. Bleuman, Miss Luard, Mr. D. Miller.

From Brindisi: Col. A. F. and Mrs. Fiske, Mr. K. E. Verschoyle, Mr. C. J. Kidd, Mr. Hancock, Capt. Macdonald.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. and Miss Barry, Mr. R. N. Stoker, Lady Plowden, Lieut. A. S. R. Annesley, Mrs. Ingram, Capt. C. B. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Toomey, Capt. H. Templer.

For Madras: Mr. E. H. Homen, Mrs. Homan, four daughters and governess, Miss Gautz, Mr. Naidu, Mr. G. K. Waite. Mr. C. F. McCartie, Mr. J. A. Loudon.

For Shanghai: Mr. Devaria.

For Singapore: Mr. P. R. Scott.

STABBING AFFRAY AT BYCULLA.

Mubarakh Furrun stabbed William Bright, a Eurasian lad, and Augustin Manuel Rodrigues, an Inspector in the Commissariat Department, on Sunday night. It appeared that Mubarakh, who is a fireman, was discharged, from the s. s. Ancona about three or four days ago. On Sunday last he met Khandu Dawood, a Mahomedan lad, at Nesbit Lane. Mubarakh asked Khandu to return the money which he owed to him. Khandu denied that he ever owed any money to Mubarakh, who thereupon got angry, and assaulted the lad. William Bright went to Khandu's assistance, and tried to separate Khandu and Mubarakh, when the latter turned upon Bright and struck him with a knife on the right shoulder, inflicting a superficial wound. Rodrigues then went to Bright's assistance, but he also met with a worse fate at the hands of Mubarakh, who stabbed Rodrigues on the right shoulder with the knife, causing a wound about three inches and a half deep and half an inch in length. A police havaldar, who was going along the road at the time in plain clothes followed the accused and overtook him in the compound of Mr. Zamutali-din-Shah. Meanwhile Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, who was driving along the road, saw the accused run away, and he at once got out from his carriage and gave chase to the accused, who had been already caught by the sepoy. Mr. Vincent took away the knife from the hands of Mubarakh. Bright and Rodrigues were taken to the J. J. Hospital, where their injuries were attended to by Dr. Gallagher, House-Surgeon of the Hospital. Rodrigues who is seriously wounded, is still lying in the Hospital, where he is progressing favourably. Mubarakh was yesterday charged by Superintendent Nolan before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stabbing J. Bright and Rodrigues. Mr. Nolan applied for a postponement of the case. pending the recovery of Rodrigues, and the Magistrate, accordingly, adjourned the case until the 8th proximo.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 7.

THE NURSERY OF PROFESSIONAL CRICKETERS.

The connoisseurs and cognocente of cricket are invariably on the lookout at Eastertide for the annual match played at Trent Bridge ground between the Notts eleven and twenty-two colts or young players selected by the executive. In my last letter I described Notts and Yorkshire as the two great cricket-professional producing shires. In proportion to its population Notts, which is after all a small and sparsely-peopled county, is wonderfully prolific of able cricketers. Every village green furnishes its bowler or batsman, for they spring up like mushrooms. One is almost tempted to think that there must be something indigenous to the soil of Notts, something microscopic and unseen in the very air the natives breathe, which moulds them into deft wielders of the willow or deadly bowlers of the ball. It has been said, and I believe with truth, that Notts sends out and about, every season an army of five hundred professionals. This seems a large number, but I distinctly remember these figures being mentioned by one of the most eminent authorities on the summer game in the famous Midland county. Through the cricketing supply firms, such as Shaw and Shrewsbury, Gunn and Moore, and R. Daft, who act as agents, these professionals are engaged for colleges, schools, town and country clubs, and garrisons, all over the United Kingdom; while it is not by any means uncommon for one or other of these enterprising houses to select and send paid players out to clubs in Philadelphia, New York, the Cape of Good Hope, India, and even to Holland. It is computed that the little town of Sutton-in-Ashfield is the most prolific nursery of cricketers in the world. The men play cricket in the summer, and knit stockings and other hosiery in the winter. The majority of male personages in Sutton are either cricketers or glee singers. Sometimes they are both. There are so many professionals in Sutton that some years ago they formed a kind of cricketers' aid and benevolent society. Nearly every village in the county—both in North and South Notts—has its cricket club and its crack players. It used to be the great ambition of all Notts men to be one of the County eleven and to a large extent this feeling of loyalty still exists. Hence the large numbers of young men who every spring make application for a trial amoung the twenty-two colts. Every professional who is at all successful either in his native place or in his season's engagement, every amateur who has any real skill and dexterity, communicate with the assistant-secretary of the county club, and set forth their claims to recognition on a printed form. On this they state their name, age, height, place of birth, particular qualifications, and their recommendations. These applications are generally accompanied by rolls of testimonials and favourable criticisms from all sources. As there are generally five or six times as many applications as the twenty-two required, it may safely be assumed that the task of the Selection Committee is no light after-dinner amusement for a few gentlemen sitting round a table. The astonishing fact to me—and I know something about these colts' matches—is that the supply never fails. It always exceeds the demand and the ambitious young players are invariably to be found as surely as the spring comes round.

THE EASTER COLT MATCH AT NOTTINGHAM.

Some cynical folk may think that I am elevating—or trying to elevate—a very common matter into the position of a wonderful curiosity. I should like these critics to explain away the fact that one turns quite as naturally to Nottingham for cricketers as to Lancashire for colliers, cotton spinners, and weavers. And yet, after all, Notts has not benefited so much by this abundance as one would have expected. Notts have suffered from an *embarras des riches* with the inevitable result that they have had so many good men that, like the Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe, and had a numerous family, they didn't know what to do. Unable to utilise all their talented performers, many have migrated to other countries. And if these have proved successful Notts have grumbled and growled like a dog in a manger. They forget they could not find places for all in their own team. Still the Colts' matches have not been the means of discovering so many famous players as one might reasonably have expected. The first match between the Notts eleven and twenty-two colts was played in April, 1862, when I find the names of Tom Bignall and William Oscroft among the colts. Neither of them did anything remarkable, but it is worthy of note, as very peculiar, that Bignall, who developed into a first-class batsman, was originally played for his bowling. Both Bignall and Wm. Oscroft are still alive. In 1863 the most noticeable cognomen among the colts is that of Alfred Shaw, who was then twenty-one. Shaw's case was the very reverse of Bignall's for "Alfred the Great" was first played for his batting, although in this, his first trial match, he only scored 4 and 0—figures which, oddly enough, he exactly reproduced at a second colts' match played in September of that year. However, in June, 1864, he donned flannels for his county for the first time against Kent as a batsman, and I have in my possession a photograph of the Notts Eleven of 1866 where Alfred Shaw, clad in a plaid shirt, is grasping a bat and sitting by the side of Bignall with a bat. Yet Alfred Shaw's reputation as a bowler is absolutely world-wide. So little did the colts' matches tell of Bignall and Shaw. In August of 1864 there was again a second colts' match in one season, when Shaw scored 31 against debutants, and their ranks included poor George Summers, who six years later met with so tragic a death at Lord's.

THE COLTS' CONTESTS.

Let us briefly glance through the series and see what notable cricketers have been unearthed by these encounters with the colts. In 1867 F. Farrands, who is now the well-known umpire, took part in the Easter game, but 1868, was probably the best year that the Notts Executive have ever known for Wm. and Martin McIntyre, Fred Wild, who died recently, and Jack Selby, the batsman, were among the colts. Four such players had never been among the twenty-two before, and the record has never been approached since. It is curious that no fewer than fourteen bowlers were tried in 1869, and these fourteen included the late Fred Morley, who was credited with one wicket for 14. In 1873, Shrewsbury and Scotton inaugurated the first of a series of brilliant patnerships by taking part in the match. It was in 1875 that Flowers and W. Shrewsbury were in the list, and another pair in 1879 were Fred Butler and Walter Wright, both of whom ultimately left Notts to join other counties. The appearance of Walter Wright was exceedingly promising as he scored 30 and 11, and secured five wickets for 11 runs. The year of 1880 will always be associated with the advent of Attewell and Gunn, only that the latter was not one of the twenty-two, his appearance being made for the Colts of Notts against the Yorkshire Colts. Gunn showed his appreciation of the Yorkshire attack by making 70 before he was run out. In 1881 John Briggs and Tom Bowley were thus publicly tried and then departed, ultimately Briggs going to Lancashire and Bowley to Surrey. Exactly ten years ago, in 1833, Sam Brown, Frank Shacklock, and George Bean played as colts and they all drifted away from Notts although the fast bowler ultimately returned. Two years later R. J. Nee burst on the horizon, and next season we saw Caelin and Sharpe out. The last-named distributed the stumps protected by Shrewsbury and Barnes, and at a cost of only six runs. In 1887 no fewer than twenty-one out of the twenty-two had a turn with the ball! Sharpe was again prominent, capturing four wickets for 11 runs. Lockwood, who had been drafted into the county eleven in the previous season, played against the Colts with indifferent success. Still there was evidently cricket in Sharpe and Lockwood, and they ought never to have been allowed to transfer their affections to Surrey. In 1891, R. Baguley proved himself a little wonder, and, in 1892, Mr. A. O. Jones, a Bedford School and Cambridge University man, was brought out. Thus from 1862 to 1892—a period of thirty years—just about as many celebrated cricketers have made their appearance in the Colts' match, while Notts have lost fully a third of these players. When one comes to think about it, an average of one really first-class man out of twenty-two candidates each Easter for thirty years does not seem such a very extraordinary circumstance. In my opinion the matter might be looked at in another way entirely. It only shows how few professionals, and how few promising cricketers ever really become first-class men, althought they themselves and their friends may think an unlimited lot of their abilities. During a long residence in Notts I have known many a colt described as a "second Gunn," "another Fred Morley," and an "Embryo Shrewsbury," but they have never realised such expectations. Players of this class are not found so frequently, and in my opinion it behoves counties like Notts, who have a very large percentage of older players in their county team, to be ever on the alert, ever on the hunt for coming men. Their Yorkshire neighbours have been searching for a really able bowler and a capable run-getter for several seasons but the men have not been forthcoming. But remember that full many a cricketer is born to waste his talent, if that talent be not detected and developed by skilful "coaches" and in "good company." A cricketer can never learn too much. The most accomplished require constant teaching and practice. I saw the other day that "Dick" Attewell had actually gone down into Dorset to coach the brothers Palairet—and we can none of us forget how brilliantly Lionel Palairet performed for Somerset last summer. So much for the history and lessons of the celebrated colts' match played at Nottingham each Easter.

THE GUILELESS CYCLIST.

A few weeks ago I alluded at considerable length to the near approach of the athletic season, and referred, it will be remembered, to certain practices in connection with such an apparently innocent pursuit as amateur athletics. My remarks have been speedily justified in at least one branch of amateur athletics—namely, that concerned with cycling. The National Cyclists' Union have decided that on and after next May-Day no rider shall take part in any races held under their rules, unless at the date of the race he holds a licence permitting him to compete. When it becomes necessary to licence amateurs at any sport it may be taken for granted that that sport is not in a healthy state. There is an Augean stable to be cleaned and Dr. Turner, himself no mean rider and an old competitor on the path, Mr. George Lacy Hillier, and others who have taken this matter in hand know their subject and, moreover, they are fully acquainted with the devious ways of many of these gentlemen—especially those classed as makers' amateurs. These latter are merely pedalling advertisers for the manufacturers of machines, and deserve to be paid so much per day, the same as the poor "sandwichmen" of our streets. The makers' amateurs should carry labelled boards to be strictly honest.

THE CONTROL OF YANKEE CYCLISTS.

Whether this action will result in the formation of another cycling union remains to be seen. This has actually occurred in the United States. The rules of the League of American wheelmen were thought to be too severe, and the outcome of the dissatisfaction has been the formation of an organisation called the National Cycling Association. I do not altogether agree with the scheme of this new association, especially as they do not object to a system of cash prizes. Still I would like to draw the attention of English and all other cyclists to some of the regulations of the National Cycling Association. The Association compels riders to be licensed and to adopt a set of colours and register them. If the rider at any time employs false colours he is liable to expulsion. Indeed it seems that the new body is going for crookedness. It prohibits open bettings or the selling of pools in any grounds where meetings are held or at the house of anybody connected with the organisation. Moreover, it will expel any club or member for offering, agreeing, conspiring, or attempting to conspire with any racing men, track officials, or others to lose a race, or for being interested in any pool or wager connected with it. I should like to see our National Cyclists' Union not only compel the licensing of riders but also enforce the registration of colours, and endeavour to suppress gambling. I have been present at Championship meetings promoted by the National Cyclists' Union where betting has been most openly and flagrantly carried on, the book-makers standing up on forms and shouting the odds as fearlessly—aye, more fearlessly—as if they had been on a race-course.

THE MILWAUKEE MARVEL: HIS TOUR.

The cycling season is sure to be exceedingly interesting in 1893. Both Zimmerman and Sanger, the American riders, intend crossing the Atlantic. We all know "Zimmy," but few of us have much knowledge of Sanger. The Milwaukee champion, as Walter Sanger is styled, is a smartly-built young fellow. Thicker set and more muscular than Zimmerman, he looks quite capable of some of the feats with which he is credited. He is going in for a big thing this year, and means to hustle the best riders in the world along. They will have to bustle to beat him, I guess. Sanger commenced his training in the third week in March under "Professor" Culver, who is cracked up as a wonderful trainer. On May 15, Sanger and his mentor, Culver, will leave for England, and it is Sanger's intention to complete his preparation on the renowned Herne Hill track. The first meeting between Zimmerman and Sanger in the present year will take place at Herne Hill about the 27th of May. The English championship is to be decided there on June 17, and it is the intention of both Yankees to compete. Sanger and his trainer are due to leave England three days after this, so that the former may compete in the Canadian championships. Thence to the World's Fair Races at Chicago in August, and on to the great Springfield Meet in September. When an American amateur lays down a programme, it generally means travelling over half the globe and endeavouring to lick creation generally. The career of Walter Sanger and his scientific trainer will be watched with very considerable interest by the wheelmen of Great Britain.

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH: C. DAWSON.

In my last letter I briefly referred to the great billiard match between Dawson and John Roberts, junior, for £2,000, the latter conceding 9,000 in 24,000 points, the same as he has already successfully done this season to Diggle, Peall, and Mitchell. In my opinion Dawson is the coming player. Barring Roberts, he is unquestionably the best spot-barred player in England, and his offer to play anyone except Roberts, for £1,000, has met with no response. Dawson, who is about twenty-seven years of age, is a native of Huddersfield, and gained his first insight into the fascinating game of billiards when, as a boy, he officiated as a marker at the Central Library Club in his native town. His parents, however, would not let young Dawson grow up to manhood's estate without the knowledge of a trade, and until twenty-one Dawson served his apprenticeship as a heald and reed-maker. This, however, did not destroy his love for billiards. The young artisan regularly found his way to the table, and pool was a favourite diversion. Pool is a wonderful game to train a player, for in addition to the practice at winning hazards there is always the ulterior object of leaving one's own ball out of harm. After twenty-one Dawson devoted himself to billiards more assiduously than ever, and in 1887 his friends matched him for £100 a-side against John Roberts, junior, who conceded his opponent 9,000 in 12,000 up. Roberts only scored 6,780, Dawson winning very easily. Dawson, who then became a marker, took part in the Jubilee Tournament in London, won by McNeil, in the name of Harrington, of Glasgow, and, moreover, he was in the last four. Then he competed in the All-England Tournament at the Westminster Aquarium. There were no fewer than seventy-two entrants, and Dawson received 180 in heats of 500, with the result that he reached the final stage. He had, however, to be content with the second prize, although he added to his reputation by making the biggest break of the tourney, namely, 120. He was, too, the first holder of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Championship Challenge Cup, and now enjoys the position of being only second to Roberts. His great spot-barred break of 698, made last week, is surpassed by the 737 of the only Roberts. The issue of the present match will be keenly anticipated.

The unexpected defeat of a London Rowing Club eight on the Seine last autumn by a French crew has put fresh spirit into Gallic oarsmen, and as a consequence we shall in all probability see some French crews at Henley Regatta this year. The Bas Seine Rowing Club (of Paris) will enter crews for the Grand Challenge Cup (eights), Stewards' Challenge Cup (fours), and the Silver Goblets (pairs). Monsieur Boudin, of the same club, will probably start in the Diamond Sculls. A Canadian sculler has also sent in an entry for the last named event; so that the regatta, which is fixed for the first Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in July, promises this year to be particularly interesting. No doubt the English clubs will do their best to atone for the disaster on the Seine last October.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT NAGPUR.

A correspondent, writing to us under Saturday's date, says:—It is now a thing of the past, that fancy dress ball, but when it has left behind so many pleasant memories of a very enjoyable night, I feel that I cannot refrain from writing an account, in spite of the climatic inconveniences that one is subject to during a Central Provinces hot weather. For the first two weeks after Lent the chief topic of conversation among the good people of the station was "the fancy dress ball," and rightly so, for the smaller folk of Nagpur have not for the last quarter of a century been treated to so agreeable a diversion from the ordinary course of dances. Early on the 18th instant all was bustle and excitement at the Assembly Rooms, for as many as could help were there to decorate and prepare the place for the evening's entertainment. Nor did their labours pass unrewarded, as the opinion of one and all who attended the dance would go to prove. The floor was excellent, the lighting sufficient, and every other arrangement all that could be desired. Not the least interesting portion of the decorations was the "spoonery," in the open air, which all the young people took ample advantage of, and which had occupants the whole of the evening. Goldsmith speaks of

"The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade.
For talking age and whispering lovers wade."

But the seats in the "spoonery," which were arranged in lots of not more than two, near huge crotons, did not at all seem intended for talking age who were all inside and quite considerately left the younger ones entirely to themselves. When a dance was being gone through the dancing hall presented a most picturesque appearance, and it was pleasingly strange that no two costumes were alike. The people must really have taken great pains, for the dresses worn were so well chosen and so nicely made that nobody seemed out of place, and the wearers appeared to be the identical personages they intended portraying, rather than mere representations. Where everybody looked so well it is indeed difficult to make any distinctions. The following are the names of those who attended the dance, and the costumes worn:—

LADIES.

Mrs Aitkins	Jewess
Miss Aitkins	Faust up to Date
Mrs K M Anderson	Lady of Modern Times
Miss Kathleen Anderson	Toilet Table
Miss Ruth Anderson	Vivandiere
Miss Daisy Anderson	Fire-Fly
Miss Bailey	Spanish Gipsy
Mrs W Bailey	Lady, XVIIIth Century
Mrs Carter	Evening Dress
Miss Clarke	Witch
Mrs Collins	Neapolitan Fish Wife
Mrs Craddock	Cleopatra
Mrs Curtis	Maid of Neuchatel
Mrs G Duncan	Lady of Modern Times
Miss Effie Duncan	Girl of XIXth Century
Miss Janet Duncan	Biddy Malone
Mrs Dadabhoy	Parsee Lady
Mrs Denarne	Evening dress
Miss Denarne	Wasp
Miss D Dent	Nancy Lee
Mrs De La Hoyde	Fatima
Miss De La Hoyde	Gipsy
Miss Amy De La Hoyde	School Girl
Mrs Garlah	Lady of Modern Times
Miss Garlah	Esmeralda
Mrs J P Godfrey	Night
Miss Jerrie Godfrey	Simplicity
Mrs Haller	Evening Dress
Miss Haller	Shepherdess, XVIIth Century
Miss Johnson	Queen of Night
Miss Lawlor	Butterfly
Mrs Mersh	Girl Graduate
Mrs Shea	Evening Dress
Mrs Tutt	Red Riding Hood
Mrs Townshend	Parsee Lady
Miss Wall	Fairy
Mrs Zincke	Red Riding Hood

GENTLEMEN.

Mr D Aitkins	Turk
Mr K M Anderson	Hyderabad Nobleman
Mr Percy Anderson	Hamlet
Mr Hall Anderson	School Boy
Mr J Bayley	N V R Officer
Mr T Bailey	Windsor Uniform
Mr C Bailey	N V Rifles, 30 years ago
Mr A Bailey	Graduate
Mr W Bailey	Gentleman, XVIIIth Century
Mr Craddock	Garibaldi
Mr Curtis	Target and Fakir
Mr R Collins	Artillery Officer
Mr L Carter	Mandoline Player
Mr Dunk	Charles Quinton
Mr E Dent	Evening Dress
Mr N Dent	Edward V
Mr G Duncan	Maratha Brahmin
Mr Houstan Duncan	Topsy-Turvy
Mr A Dinwiddie	Irish Car-driver
Mr J P Godfrey	Vierlander
Mr W Gilmore	Modern Times
Mr O Gilmore	Forest Ranger, C P
Mr Garratt	Evening Dress
Mr De La Hoyde	Mess Uniform, N V Rifles
Mr Haller	Evening Dress
Mr Haslett	Mussoorie Masher
Mr M Lawlor	Evening Dress
Mr R Lawlor	Knight of the Garter
Mr Lenahan	Shakespeare
Mr MacMahon	Sailor
Mr Roscoe	Mephistopheles
Mr Ramsden	Forest Guard
Mr Fred Shakespear	Mahomedan
Mr Chas Shakespear	Mexican
Mr Wm Shakespear	Clown and Charles Surface (School of Scandal)
Mr Shea	Evening Dress
Mr Somerville	N V Rifles of Yore
Mr Scott	Father's Darling
Mr Tripp	G I P Vols
Mr Tutt	Bearer
Mr Townshend	Parsee Gentleman
Mr Zincke	Evening Dress
Mr Zorab	Boy of XIXth Century

A PUBLIC HALL FOR BOMBAY.

The want of an adequate public hall for Bombay is about to be supplied. We understand that a Parsee lady, whose munificent charities within a short period have made her name respected in all sections of the community, has signified her intention of contributing a sum of five lakhs of rupees for the establishment of a public hall in Bombay, for the use of which only a nominal rent will be charged, and to which is to be attached a people's free library. The building is to be erected on some prominent spot on the Esplanade, and plans and designs have already been prepared by an eminent engineer. The building is intended to commemorate the respected name of the Parsee lady's deceased husband.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain L. Graham, R. A., Lucknow, proceeds home on promotion.

Lieutenant-Carter, attached to 31st P. I., rejoins the 14th Sikhs.

Captain G. Wright, R.A., Roorkee, officiates as Adjutant, R. A., at Bombay.

Captain Reid, 4th Sikhs, has rejoined his regiment from the 1st Perak Sikhs.

Lieutenant-Waller, 19th P. I., officiates as Cantonment Magistrate in the N.-W.-P.

Lieutenant J. Bellhouse, R. H. A., is transferred from Fyzabad to "L" Battery at Kirkee.

Lieutenant W. P. Monkhouse, R. A., proceeds home to join the 25th Field Battery on exchange.

Major Harris, Middlesex Regiment, officiates as Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Captain Maconchy, 4th Sikhs, and Lieutenant Ross-Keppel, 2nd Royal Scot's Fusiliers, have been appointed to the Kurram Militia as Commandant and Adjutant respectively.

The following appointments have been made:—43rd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant Clay to be Quarter-master. 8th B. C.—Surgeon-Captain T. Daly to the Officiating Medical Charge. 17th B. I.—Surgeon-Captain B. Oldham to the Officiating Medical Charge. 16th B. I.—Surgeon-Major Money-Shewan to the Officiating Medical Charge. 10th B. L.—Surgeon-Captain W. Woodwright to the Officiating Medical Charge.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE CRAWFURD PLATE.

The Crawfurd Plate (handicap) of 25 sovs. each 10st., or 5 only (to the fund) if declared, with 300 added; winners after publication of the weights 5lbs., of a handicap 7lbs., of any two races or one of 500 sovs., 10lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Bretby Stakes Course, six furlongs. (25 subs.)

Prince Soltykoff's b h Woolsthorpe, by Tibthorpe—Light of Other Days, 5 years, F. Webb	1
Mr. R. H. Combe's b c President, by Peter—Maid of Perth, 4 years, J. Watts	2
Mr. Henry Milner's b f Lady Caroline, by Macheath—Twine, 4 years, M. Cannon	3

(Winner trained by Fordham, Newmarket.)

Betting: 100 to 15 against Woolsthorpe.

Won by a head; eleven ran.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.

The craven stakes of 500 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each; half forfeit, the sweepstakes, except the winners stake to go to the second; the forfeits to the fund. For three-year-olds; colts 8st. 10lbs., fillies 8st. 7lbs. Winners (handicaps excepted) of 500 sovs. 5lbs., twice or of 1,000 sovs, 10lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5lbs. Ancaster mile. (1 mile and 22 yards)—51 subs.

Mr. Douglas Baird's br c Harbinger, by Galopin—Primavera, M. Cannon	1
Mr. J. Lowthers b c Charles the Third, by Tertius—Blue Bonnet; J Fagan	2
The Marquis of Londonderry's ch c Inferno by Robert the Devil—Beatrice, J Watts	3

(Winner trained by J. Ryan, Newmarket.)

Betting: 4 to 1 against Harbinger.

Won by a length; six ran.—*Asian.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By a curious coincidence, writes the Lahore paper, just as we had received intelligence from Chilas, *via* Gilgit, that Mian Gul, the head of Swat, was reported to be leading, or at any rate encouraging, the Kohistanis against us at Chilas, we hear from Swat, *via* Peshawar, that he has died of some illness. The latter is probably true, as it comes from a correspondent whose trans-frontier news is generally correct. If it is so in this case, the disappearance of Mian Gul from the scene, and the contest that will probably arise over the succession, will not only relieve our force in Chilas of danger from Swat, but should also give us an opportunity to extend our influence in Swat and the Upper Indus Valley, where it is a paramount necessity that we should have a road to Gilgit.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Gregg states that in his recent inspection of the Calcutta and Goalundo emigrant depots he found that "they were all, without exception, clean, fairly well-managed, and in a satisfactory sanitary condition." He adds that since they are under the constant supervision of special Medical Inspectors of Emigrants, who are superior officers of the Government Medical Service, it would have been surprising had he found them otherwise. With regard to the supply of vaccine lymph, which has engaged his special attention during the past year, the new manufacture of lanoline lymph, now supplied by the Animal Vaccination Depot at the rate of one anna a grain, has been found very effectual, and has been favourably reported upon in all quarters. Dr. Gregg considers, therefore, that the case of the Calcutta depots may be regarded as satisfactorily settled. As regards Goalundo, most of the coolies are unprotected free emigrants who pass direct from train to steamer. They are not bound to accept vaccination, and in any case there would be no time for the operation. To meet their case, the Sanitary Commissioner suggests that vaccination in free depots be made compulsory.

It is always satisfactory to hear of Native Chiefs opening out their territories by railways, writes a contemporary, they can do much to aid the Government of India in extending communications and thus developing the resources of the country. In Rajputana we have a striking instance of what can be done in this direction, the lines to Jodhpur, Pachbadra, and Bikanir being most useful and paying handsome dividends as well. Now the Maharana of Udaipur has decided to construct a railway, having at last given his consent to a scheme which has been under consideration for seven or eight years. It will start from a little north of Chitorgarh on the Rajputana-Malwa system, and will have its terminus at the entrance to the rocky valley in which the romantic city of Udaipur lies. The total length will be only some sixty miles, and it is estimated to cost only Rs. 20,000 per mile, no large rivers having to be bridged and no ranges to be crossed. Mr. Campbell Thomson, State Engineer, will have charge of the construction, and the line should be completed in two years. It should prove a remunerative project, for it will carry a large pilgrim traffic, besides local passengers and goods. The Maharana is to be congratulated on having sanctioned the railway, and in thus applying the surplus revenues of his State in a way that will materially benefit his subjects.

Last autumn the Municipal Committee of Simla addressed the Superintendent of Hill States on the subject of opening up communication with Simla, direct from Kalka, by the old road, which runs through Jutogh and Subathu; but little or nothing has as yet been done to put this road into a proper state of repair. Only about two months and-a-half now remain before the rains will set in, and in the interests of the residents of Simla and the Hill States beyond, this road should be put into good order. Prices ran high at Simla last year owing to the block in traffic caused by the landslips on the cart-road near Kalka, and although the Local Government has taken steps to prevent any recurrence of the landslips, mishaps of this kind must be expected whilst the hillside is exposed to heavy rain. An alternative route for traffic is thus a matter of importance, and should receive prompt attention. What appears to be required is some systematic maintenance of the road, as the spasmodic repairs carried out by the Native States concerned are not sufficient to maintain proper means of communication with an important place like Simla. With the road in its present state officers as well as traders travelling from Kasauli and Subathu to Simla and back will be much inconvenienced. The road from Subathu to Simla is said to require special attention, the remaining section from Subathu to Kalka being generally in fair order.

The munificent gift of Rs. 20,000 which the Maharani of Balrampur has made to the fund for the sanitary improvement of Hardwar, should not be without its effect as an example on other equally wealthy Hindu houses in these provinces and the Punjab, observes the local paper. The Maharani is the fortunate possessor of a great estate, and her wise liberality in all matters touching the relief of sickness or poverty has repeatedly been shown. In furthering the policy initiated at Hardwar by the Government of these Provinces, she has earned not only the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor but the gratitude of the Hindu community. It is a matter of more than provincial importance that the sanitary improvements recommended by the Hardwar Committee should be fully and speedily carried out, and that the town should be thoroughly drained and adequately supplied with pure drinking water; but without private generosity this programme cannot be completed. It is scarcely fair to ask that public revenues should be set aside for the whole work, seeing that large expenditure in one locality from this source means smaller expenditure on roads and buildings elsewhere in the province. And it is equally impossible to expect the Municipality of Hardwar to provide the necessary funds. Government has already shown its sense of the importance of the question by spending Rs. 60,000 on improving the sacred pool and the Bhimgoda tank. But the drainage and supply of the town will run into several lakhs, and if these projects are considered too ambitious to attempt, there are still many points in which the health and comfort of the pilgrims can be sensibly promoted if funds are forthcoming. What the Maharani of Balrampur has done, can be done in a smaller way by thousands of her fellow-countrymen who regard Hardwar as one of the most sacred places of their religion; and we may confidently hope that the example she has set will be imitated.

The services of Mr. Du S. Prothero, officiating Director of Public Instruction, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

The Maharaja of Bikanir recently sent to the Bombay Mint a quantity of silver, which has been coined into about one lakh of rupees for his State. These have now been declared legal tender in British India, his Highness having undertaken to abstain for thirty years from coining silver and copper in his own mint.

A case of considerable importance to the mercantile community (Megraj and others *vs.* India General Steam Navigation Company), writes the *Pioneer*, was decided in the Calcutta High Court, the other day, when the plaintiffs obtained damages against the defendant Company for the loss by fire while on board the defendants' flat, the Nazim, when at anchor at Nimtollah Ghaut, of 14,884 drums of jute. The defendants admitted that if their liability was that of common carriers, they were liable to the plaintiffs for the whole amount of the loss; but if, on the other hand, at the time that their flat was in the river and at rest, all acts of transit having ceased, their liability was only that of warehousemen or voluntary bailees, they contended that they had taken every due care and caution required of them by the statute, and were not liable for any loss which arose while the parties were in that position of bailor and bailee. The question was one purely of fact, and Mr. Justice Norris, before whom the case was tried, held that until the defendants gave notice to the plaintiffs, their liability as common carriers had not ceased, and until they were prepared to give delivery at the request of the plaintiffs the position of the parties as voluntary bailees had not begun. In addition to this the rights and liabilities of the parties could be varied by custom, but in this case no question of that arose. The defendants were in difficulties owing to the fact that Captain Henderson, in charge of the flat, had unfortunately died between the date of the fire and the trial of the suit, but there was evidence that notice of arrival had been given to the plaintiffs, while there was no evidence that the goods were clear and ready for delivery. Therefore the Court held that the liability of the defendants as common carriers had not ceased, and gave a decree for the plaintiffs with costs.

THE man who succeeded in cashing forged cheques on three of the Karachi banks made a full confession when brought before the court the other day. He has long been "wanted" by the police, and stated that for years he had lived by swindling at the rate of Rs.1,000 a month. He said he was forty-five, and had had a good time while it lasted. He had bought three greyhounds for Rs. 150 out of the money obtained from the Karachi banks.

A MEMORIAL submitted to the Bengal Government by the Indian Tea Association protesting against the extension of the Village Chowkidari Act to tea gardens in Darjeeling and the Western Duars has been published. The memorial enters at length into the history of the subject and states the objections to the proposed measure.

THE *Times of Ceylon* of the 18th instant says :—The little monsoon burst over Colombo last night heavy rain working up from seawards after sundown. The Surveyor-General's office registered 0·26, but in the south of the town the fall was much heavier, and the weather to-day has been again stormy from seaward, rain falling at intervals through the day, and all coming up from the westward. The temperature has already been sensibly affected by the rains.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE'S reprimand of the Hindu priests of Hurdwar has excited the wrath of some orthodox vernacular journals in Bengal, which think it to be quite undeserved and inconsistent with the religious neutrality of the British Government. The repetition of the declaration, that the *mela* must be closed whenever cholera breaks out, is pronounced to be most disquieting to the entire Hindu community.

A NATIVE paper published in Calcutta tells the following story in apparent seriousness :—Some of the villagers of Buxara in Howrah have been in a state of panic in consequence of an old grave in a Mahomedan burial-ground, which had not been used for upwards of twenty years, bursting open, and dense volumes of smoke issuing forth. A large crowd of spectators collected in the vicinity of the burial-ground, but so great was their fright that no one volunteered to approach the scene of the occurrence. It was believed that the soul of the man who died some sixty years ago was in hell. It was accordingly resolved to invite several Mahomedan priests to offer up prayers to obtain his release from further spiritual punishment.

THERE was an increase of nearly a thousand in the number of candidates who appeared at the examination of the Calcutta University last year. The total was 9,612, of whom 5,108 were examined for Matriculation. This is a slight advance over the number of Matriculation candidates in 1890-91, but there was a lower percentage of successful candidates. Nearly 3,100 students became entitled to the distinction "entrance fail" as the result of last year's examination.

LIEUTENANT PATERSON, who was attacked, the other day, by a Ghazi while standing in his verandah, is progressing favourably. The wound was caused by the butt of a pistol, which the Ghazi tried to fire, happily unsuccessfully.

MR. OLPHERT, in charge of the Kashmir Telegraphs, lately met the Director-General of Telegraphs at Lahore to consult regarding the Kashmir telegraphs generally. It is interesting to learn that the new line from Srinagar to Gilgit on the summit of the Tragbal Pass, some 12,000 feet high, was in no way affected by the recent heavy snow.

IT now appears that the Thugyi who was punished at Moulmein was not tied up and flogged, but was beaten with a cane by the Civilian for insolence.

THE "World's Fair Accommodation Company" has undertaken to organize lodgings and meals for visitors to the Exposition at Chicago. Two hotels have been secured, one of which will house two thousant five hundred people. At one hotel the charge for lodging is a dollar a day ; at the other from a dollar and a quarter to two dollars and a quarter. At a counter lunch will be supplied at from 20 to 40 cents (10d. to 1s. 8d.) ; a "first-class meal" at the restaurant will be from 30 to 75 cents ; a table d'hote dinner at night, one dollar. Breakfast is 75 cents. Flats of seven rooms and upwards can be had for the six months at from one to two thousand dollars—a thousand dollars being about 208*l*. A few flats can be supplied at 800 dollars. A furnished house of eleven rooms in a suburban town, from which boats will run direct to the Exposition grounds, is offered at a thousand dollars for the season.

A CURIOUS account is given in the new number of "The Asiatic Quarterly Review" of the Oriental Institute at Woking, which was designed to enable Hindoos who venture to cross the seas, to live according to the law of caste and the ordinances of their religion. A suitable locale had to be chosen on virgin soil, and near running water. There is a series of rooms in seperate houses, the set for each resident being self-contained and furnished with its own appliances, so that scores of students can live each in his own way. From covered wells in the grounds there is abundance of water untouched by leather. Fruits and vegetables of all kinds ; flour, lentils, and pulses ; and specially butter and milk, free from all suspicion of admixture with animal fats, are moreover to be had as required. Once at the institute living, it is stated, is almost as cheap as as in India.

AN attractive-looking young woman presented herself at the office of M. Guenin, the Commissary of Police in Paris, and lodged a complaint against a cabman who had been driving her. The complaint was noted, and the complainant was about to depart when a policeman who was present happened to notice her. He recognised in her a young woman who had a short time ago a small fruit-stall on the Boulevards, and who, after being condemned to a term of three months' imprisonment, had mysteriously disappeared. At first she declared that the man was mistaken, but she ended in owning to her identity. It was found that she was married to a man who is very well off, and was living with him in a nicely-furnished flat. The upshot of her adventure with the cabman was that she was carried off in a police van to prison, there to serve her sentence.

IN the circular of the "World's Fair Accommodation Company" it is estimated that two hundred thousand people will visit the Exposition daily, and that when all the transportation facilities now contemplated are in complete operation, it will take this crowd three hours and-a-half to get away from the grounds.

THE pine forests in the neighbourhood of Chemnitz for the past two years have been invaded by a plague of weevils, coming from the Hartz. Thousands of trees have fallen. They look as though they had been sprinkled with finely-powdered chalk. Such trees are worse than useless, for besides being unfit for commerce, they contain the larvæ of the dreaded insect.

THE *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Prince Bismarck's Press organ, published on March 31, an article violently attacking the policy of Count von Caprivi in regard to the commercial treaties and the Army Bills. On April 1, it contained an article on the Prince's birthday, in which it remarked that, in spite of all his physical and intellectual vigour, the ex-Chancellor neither can nor will return to office.

THE new explosive for the German army, it is stated, is chiefly composed of a kind of fatty substance, and is of a brownish colour. It is of the consistency of frozen olive oil, and remains in that condition up to a temperature of fifty degrees centigrade. The substance, which is the invention of Dr. Weiss, of the Gera Dynamite Factory, explodes neither by a blow, a shock, nor a spark, but by the introduction of a fresh substance. The explosion is almost smokeless and produces very little detonation. The trials have given most successful results.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

PROTEST FROM AHMEDNAGAR.

THE following memorial has been addressed by a public meeting in Ahmednagar to the Secretary to Government, Bombay Legislative Department :—

Sir,—We, the inhabitants of the City of Ahmednagar, in public meeting assembled, respectfully submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, the following memorial with reference to the notification and rules published by Government, to give effect to the regulations framed and sanctioned by the Government of India, under Section 1 of the Indian Councils' Act of 1892 for the Presidency of Bombay.

2. The memorialists feel constrained to enter their respectful but emphatic protest against the departure taken on the present occasion by Government from the well-established usage of promulgating for general information rules framed in the exercise of statutory powers vested in them before issuing the notification embodying the final orders of Government. Disregard of this salutary practice and the consequent absence of enlightening public criticism have led to the publication of a set of rules, which it is respectfully submitted, cannot be said to be in harmony with any principles of consistency, fairness, or justice. It is but natural, under these circumstances, that they have produced profound disappointment, especially in the Central Division, which has been entirely ignored in the arrangements sanctioned by Government for the enlargement of the Local Legislative Council.

3. With a variety of interests, races, and creeds in this Presidency, it was imperatively necessary that Government should have provided in the aforesaid rules for the appointment of the maximum number of additional members allowed by the Indian Councils' Act for the purposes of effective representation. When the Government of the North-West Provinces, which are decidedly less advanced than this Presidency, have availed themselves of the power conferred by the new Act to the fullest extent the memorialists fail to comprehend why the Bombay Government have dealt with the people under their charge in a less liberal and generous spirit. This is a primary cause of the difficulties experienced by Government in carrying out the object of the Indian Councils' Act in a manner at once fair and acceptable to the representatives of important interests in Western India.

4. The memorialists respectfully beg to point out that even the eight seats thrown open to election have not been equitably allotted. It is difficult to conceive the reasons which induced Government to ignore the Municipalities and the District Local Boards in Sindh and the Deccan, when repeated promises were made by his Excellency the Viceroy in the speeches he delivered in the course of his tour through Southern India, and in his reply to the address of the Poona Municipality that the Rural and Urban Boards in the several provinces of India would be recognised as units for the selection of some proportion of non-official members of the reformed Councils. The promises were in entire accord with the views which the Hon. Mr. Curzon and Mr. Gladstone expressed on the occasion of the second reading of the India Councils' Bill in the House of Commons. The then Under-Secretary of State for India remarked : "Under this Act it would be in the power of the Viceroy to invite representative bodies in India to elect or select delegate representatives of those bodies or their opinions to be nominated to these Councils and by elective measures. If inquiry be made as to what may be the character of the bodies or associations to which I have alluded I may mention only as an indication of what may be possible, such associations as the association of the Zemindars in Bengal, Chambers of Commerce, the Municipalities of Great Cities, the British Indian Association, and, perhaps, more important than all, the various great religious denominations in the country." Mr. Gladstone observed : "I do not, however, venture to indicate where the materials for the elective element in India are to be found, undoubtedly, as far as my prepossessions go. I should look presumptively with the greatest amount of expectation and hope to the municipal bodies of India, and to the local authorities, in which the elective element is already included in that country. These authoritative declarations do not warrant the exclusion of the Municipalities and District Local Boards in the Central Division. The bestowal of the privilege of electing a member to the Council upon the Municipalities in the Northern Divison, and the District Local Boards in the Southern Division, rendered it all the more necessary than in the Deccan, which is far ahead of the other divisions in all that constitutes municipal, social, educational, and political progress and advancement, the rural and urban interests should have been similarly recognised by Government. The people in the Deccan breathing as they do the very atmosphere of the historical traditions and associations imperishably connected with it, can hardly be blamed if they find it impossible to reconcile themselves to the one-sided arrangements divided by Government.

5. The European community in India, whether commercial or otherwise, is always in an eminently favourable situation to obtain immediate and sympathetic redress of its grievances, if any. The memorialists have no desire even to suggest by implication that it should be without a representative in the Council. At the same time, it must be admitted that neither European merchants nor the other members of the community have such permanent stake in this country as the natives of the soil. It is, therefore, no less surprising than disappointing that the European mercantile interest, which is already sufficiently strong to take care of itself, should be allowed to be represented by two Councillors out of the eight recommended members. The injustice of such a distribution of the available seats becomes the more glaring when it is remembered that the commercial houses represented on the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, are, in many instances, simply branches of the mercantile firms having representatives on the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and that the native mercantile community is left without any representation whatsoever.

6. According to the last imperial census the towns of Ahmednagar, Sangamner, Bhingar, and Vambori rank 10th, 62nd, 135th and 149th, respectively, in the list of 215 towns with municipalities, suburbs, or cantonments arranged, according to the density of population contained therein. The exclusion of these four municipalities in the district of Ahmednaggar and of many of the larger Municipal towns in the Central Division from the enjoyment of the privilege conferred on towns of less importance in Gujerat is, the memorialists submit, disappointing in the extreme and unjustifiable on grounds of fairness or consistency. The object of recognising Municipalities and District Local Boards as units of selection was to impart an additional stimulus to the self-governing institutions in this country, and it would be a strange inversion of the usual order of things if cities and towns which have shown a marked aptitude for managing their own affairs, were denied the right of making their voice heard in the deliberations of the enlarged Provincial Council, when it is bestowed upon Municipalities less distinguished for their civil progress and capacity than those in the Central Division.

7.—The memorialists further venture to point out, that with a view to secure complete freedom of choice in the electors and to protect them from outside pressure or influence Government would have done well to prescribe that the election should as in Bengal be by ballot or some effective mode of secret voting, and that an independent official entirely unconnected with the district executive administration should be in charge of the elections throughout the Presidency.

8. The people in the Deccan have uniformly distinguished themselves by their loyalty to and grateful acknowledgment of the blessings of British rule. They have supplied the best agency for the smooth and successful administration of the affairs of this Presidency since the establishment of British Government, and nowhere has it been even suggested that they are less deserving of the confidence of local authorities than the inhabitants of the Northern and Southern Divisions. Their exclusion, therefore, from the portals of Council Hall is a grave and undeserved reflection upon their loyalty and intelligence, and calculated to wound unnecessarily their feelings of self-respect and bitterly disappoint their legitimate hopes and aspirations while gratefully admitting, that the concession of the right of interpellation and of recommending eight members to the Local Legislature is an advance in the right direction. The memorialists must candidly state that they never thought or expected that the municipalities in this and the rest of the Deccan districts were to be debarred from the exercise of those rights of citizenship which Parliament in its far-seeing wisdom decided to confer on the people of India. The memorialists, therefore, earnestly hope and trust Lord Harris' Government will be pleased to so alter the recently-published rules as will ensure the representation of the Municipalities and District Local Boards in Ahmednagar along with those in the other districts in the Deccan, and thus place them on a footing of equality with the rest of the population of this Presidency.

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PHOTOGRAPHY AND ART.

MR. SHAPUR N. BHEDWAR, photographer of this city and the winner of championship gold medals at Cardiff and Liverpool, delivered at the "Novelty," on the 11th instant, a lecture on the above subject before a large and crowded audience, among whom was a goodly gathering of Parsee ladies. It was the sixth public lecture of the season in connection with the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," and was one of the most successful lectures delivered under its auspices. Mr. K. R. Kama, the president of the Society, occupied the chair. The lecturer handled his subject in a manner at once interesting and instructive. Mr. Bhedwar began by adverting to the laws which govern pictorial effect in photography. Just as a true poet, said he, is supposed to be well acquainted with the laws of syntax and prosody and to possess an accurate knowledge of the language in which he pours out his effusions, so is an artist supposed to be well versed in the laws which govern his art. An artist might be doing his picture by means of the brush, the pencil, or the camera, but in every case it becomes incumbent upon him, however gifted by nature he might be with inborn taste and genius, to study well and be thoroughly grounded in the laws which go to make the composition of a picture perfect. Mr. Bhedwar then gave an apt illustration of two photographs, one done by a photographer who had well studied his art and the law as that govern it, and the other by one who had not studied such laws. In the work of the former, said he, all delicate and artistic beauties were self-evident. The picture of the latter, however, looked flat, insipid, and tottering, and why ? It was because the worker was more or less ignorant of the laws of perspective, light and shade, values of colour, balance, and composition. After pointing out the analogy of art in nature with the art in pictorial composition, Mr. Bhedwar adverted to the important part that selection and arrangement play in the pictorial effect of a photographic picture. Artists like true poets, observed the lecturer, are born and not made, but nevertheless artistic faculty requires to be properly cultivated by study and application. To make a picture satisfactory, artistic, and perfect, the following three principal factors or elements of composition are necessary according to the lecturer, namely :—(1) The story should be told in such a manner that the meaning and intention of the artist should at once be evident ; (2) the arrangement of the whole composition should be in good general form ; and (3) the picture should admit of a pleasing effect being produced on the mind by the harmonious interplay of light and shade. By the help of good composition, arrangement, and selection an artist is enabled to lay before others his meaning, his whole heart, his feelings, and in fact the inmost workings of his mind all at once. By a careful selection he avoids what is base and ugly, and embodies on his picture all that is lovely, charming, beautiful, and noble in nature. The highest aim of art which the artist keeps in view is, according to the lecturer, to render nature with the greatest truth, but in its most pleasing aspect. Adverting to forms in composition he said that they were pyramidal, circular, semi-circular, elliptical, and diamond-shaped, and that nature designed mostly her noble works in some one or other of these forms. Square and angular forms were inadmissible in picturesque representation. He then explained what part the different kinds of lines play in the composition of a good picture, Horizontal lines, said he, give an idea of calmness and weakness ; vertical lines indicate strength, vigour, pride, and power ; curved lines are typical of delicacy, meekness, and humility ; lines running indiscriminately into lines are indicative of confusion, bustle, excitement, and anger. Explaining by means of diagrams how lines tend either to direct the attention to one point and concentrate it there, or to let the eye loose on the wide and broad expanse, the lecturer proceeded to illustrate continual motion by giving the very familiar and appropriate instances of the waves of the sea, the flowing of the river, the meandering course of a rivulet, the motion of a person skating on ice, and the serpentine motion of the snake. Referring to light and shade, or what is technically called "Chiaro-oscuro" in Art. Mr. Bhedwar remarked that it was the harmonious blending of light and shade that gave a sort of solidity to the figures and other objects introduced into a picture. The mere arrangement of lines was not enough to make a picture perfect. A picture without light and shade could well be compared to a human body without flesh. Without a well-balanced arrangement of light and shade pictures lose their breadth, roundness, expression, and sentiment. Coming to the uses to which light and shade could be put to, Mr. Bhedwar pointed out that the object of chiaro-oscuro was to so divide the space into masses of light and shade as to give breadth and solidity to the whole, that the arrangement and lighting of the chief point of attraction in a picture should be such as to give it superiority over all others in such a manner that the eye, after seeing it first, is gradually and insensibly led over the whole, and then made to settle again on the principal object, and that the subordinate parts of the picture, when kept subdued according to their respective value and importance, save the eye from running in all directions in confusion, and rescue it from unrest and perplexity. After explaining the various combinations of light and shade and the wider effects of chiaro-oscuro such as relief, contract and interchange, harmony and breadth, the lecturer stated that variety, repetition, and echoes, principality and subordination, contract and unity played no less important part in the composition of a picture. In nature, said he, variety is evident in almost every phase of it. The flat unvaried surface of the sea is disturbed and diversified by the rising waves in thousand continuous forms and shapes ; and likewise without variety a picture can never be perfect in composition. The law of principality with its corresponding idea of subordination of parts applies to all works of art in which order and design play any part. In a picture it is generally the case that one part plays an useful and important role and the other parts become subordinate to it, otherwise it would be a case where all command and none obey. Hence the meaning of a picture is centralised in one point about which and independence to which the others are arranged. In this connection he remarked that just as there could not be on one throne two kings ruling over a country, just as there could not be two mistresses to govern a household, just as there could not be two heroes represented in a drama, just as two swords could not be held in one scabbard, so likewise there could never be such two points in a picture as possessed equal significance. Defining unity to be the keystone of nature that expresses the harmony of the Divine mind as rendered in creation the lecturer said that unity was nothing less than the due relation of the whole to its parts, which alone could give to objects their time and touching character. The greatest pleasure and gratification of the beholder arises from the unity of the whole arrangement, for on unity depends the intention meant to be expressed in a picture.

At the close of the lecture, the president, Mr. K. R. Kama, made a few interesting observations, eulogising Mr. Bhedwar's high attainments in his art, referring to the championship and numerous other medals won by him, and suggesting the establishment by Mr. Bhedwar of a class for giving systematic instruction in photography which he said was likely to be largely availed of if moderate fees were kept. He concluded by thanking the lecturer for his able, instructive, and interesting discourse.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 15th April, 1893 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total ..	Rs. 1,71,972	Rs. 8,58,615	Rs. 5,733	Rs. 10,36,320
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	..	–	..	12,07,218

Decrease .... Rs. 1,70,898

A NOVELTY for April Fool's Day in Paris this year was a lithographed letter beginning "My dear mother-in-law," which was hawked about the streets for a penny. The sentiments expressed in it were of the most proper and respectful kind. On holding the paper up to the light, however, one could erad a different and much less flattering missive containing a warning to all who would presume upon the position of their daughter to meddle in affairs that do not concern them. Permissions to "fish in the luminous fountains" were to be had at an equally reasonable rate and there were flowers which shut up and catch the nose prisoner just as one goes to smell them, and cigars which mysteriously collapse and disappear the moment they are put in the mouth. Doubtless provincials were told to ask for information of the concierge at the Obelisque de Luxor (which, as is well-known, is a moonlight), for that is as perennial a joke as our own recommendation to country visitors to go and see the lions washed at the Tower.

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THE HOME RULE BILL.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

[*Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.*]

MR. GLADSTONE'S speech, in moving the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, was concluded as follows :—

OUR COLONIES.

What is our own case with our own colonies ? I hope that the House may not grudge me referring to that case also. It will be said, and said truly, that the case of the colonies does not resemble that of Ireland. The fact of the Legislative Union prevents it. The nearness of Ireland compared with the remoteness of the colonies prevents it ; but there was a saying of Mr. Bright that if Ireland could be towed out 2,000 miles towards America you would find that there was a tolerable resemblance between the cases of Ireland and the colonies. (Ministerial cheers.) It is not so ; and in consequence identical treatment is not proposed. The treatment proposed for Ireland—and, I am happy to say, proposed with the free consent of Ireland—differs in many essential particulars from the treatment afforded the colonies. In the first place the colonies share at will in the work of their own defence, but Ireland will absolutely surrender to the Imperial Power the whole regulation of her defence. She is content to rest the safety of her people—of her families, her fathers, her mothers, and her children—to the wisdom of the British Legislature. The colonies pay nothing to the Imperial Exchequer—not a farthing—in the case, I think, of the self-governing colonies at any rate, but I do not think there is any question about it. The colonies made their own trade laws. Ireland freely gives to you the entire making of her trade laws. The colomies not only make their own trade laws, but they make them in such a way and with such an exercise of liberty that in certain cases they impose differential duties against British products. These are differences which I allow, and I am not sure whether they are not the beginning of even other differences. By this Bill we exclude Ireland entirely, and I think most properly, from all diplomatic proceedings and everything connected with foreign relations. We have begun in the case of Canada to allow within certain modified restrictions the opportunity of prosecuting what she thinks to be her own substantial interests—subject, of course, to the Imperial control in connection with an important foreign State. So we do not deny the distinction between the case of the colonies and the case of Ireland ; but we affirm three grand governing commanding features which determine a substantial resemblance not to be denied as conclusive for the purpose which I have now in view. The first was the old disease—the disease of which few of you witnessed, and the existence of which no man can doubt, and the disease was disaffection established, especially in the British colonies—disaffection pervading the mass of the people. The second is the remedy for that disease. The remedy for that disease was content—in one word domestic self-government. (Ministerial cheers.) The result of that was harmony instead of discord between the colonies and the Mother Country. Is this proposition to be denied, or is it not ? I have said that there are few of those who hear me who have had local and personal experience of this in all its stages, but I, at any rate, have had that experience and even a small share in the changes that have been brought to bear upon this question. I may say *quorum pars parva fui* ; but it is very nearly sixty years since I held office at the Colonial Office in the time when the older system prevailed. At that time Lord Aberdeen was Secretary of State for the Colonies, and I extract from the interesting biography which has just been published by the filial piety of his son a letter written in 1835 by Lord Aberdeen to a correspondent :—"As a lover of your country you will be glad to hear that Heligoland is quiet and contented. This it is something to be able to say, for of no other colony can it be said." (Laughter.) That was the state of the colonies when they were governed from Downing-street, as Ireland is governed from Dublin Castle. (Cheers.), Will the House forgive me if I read a longer extract from a letter written by a gentleman whom I had the privilege of knowing fifty years ago ? His name was Mr. Fitzgerald. I do not know whether he was an Irishman. (Laughter.) It is possible he might be, but I can assure you that if he was an Irishman he was a Protestant. Mr. Fitzgerald went out to New Zealand as a colonist fifty years ago, when I had the honour of calling him my friend. He has been all that time a leading man, a thorough colonist, and a thorough Imperialist. He wrote this letter six months ago, not to me, but to a friend of mine—not to an Irishman, not to a Home Ruler, not to a commoner, but to a peer—(laughter)—a Torry peer—(renewed laughter)—who is a most excellent man, and whom I rejoice also to call my friend, and from whom I have obtained permission to read this passage. It is a description of the colonies as they were and as they are, and for my own part I adopt every word of it. "If I were called on," says Mr. Fitzgerald, "to make a speech on the Irish question, I would describe the state of all the colonies as I have known them in my lifetime." He is in complete harmony with Lord Aberdeen. "The rebellion in Canada, the uprising at the Cape, and the attempt to force convicts on them, the Press of every Australian colony and of New Zealand for so many long years teeming with abuse of the English Government ! I could tell of Governors hissed in theatres, and of one Governor of New Zealand accused of burning down the Government House, I suppose to get the insurance money." (Laughter.) Such were the colonies at the time Mr. Fitzgerald himself became a colonist. "I would then describe the colonial world around me now—the exuberant and sometimes absurd display of loyalty to the Queen and mother country and even the growing desire for closer ties by federation—(though I fear there are leaders who look on federation as only a step to separate nationality)—and I would ask my hearers what has been the magic spell which effected this wonderful transformation scene. It is all expressed in the words Home Rule. (Cheers.) Now, for fifty years two great experiments have been going on before our eyes. One has been carried on in Ireland, and the other in the colonies. One indeed has been tried for many times fifty years. The one has been a miserable failure, the other has been a miraculous success." (Cheers.) I do not want to introduce anything of a personal character, but I may be allowed to finish the passage without it being understood to imply criticism on right hon. gentlemen opposite. "What shall we say of statesmen who persist in continuing the unsuccessful experiment and in refusing to try that which has marvellously succeeded ? This is the whole case in a nutshell." (Ministerial cheers.) I shall say nothing more on the question of the colonies or upon the great lessons in autonomy which are to be derived from the weighty and varied and comprehensive experience of other countries and of our own.

THE IRISH MEMBERS.

There are two subjects upon which I wish to say a few words. One is the retention of the Irish members. I believe, although my intention was a perfectly clear and simple one, it is possible that my endeavour to deal with all the inconveniences of retention may have led to a false impression. I have admitted that the retention was good in principle, but I have endeavoured to show that there were very considerable practical difficulties in carrying it into effect. That, I think, is still true. But I wish to say one or two words in mitigation of one or two of my remarks as to the inconveniences of retention. This, I think, is a very curious matter from every point of view. In the first place the apprehension is felt that Irish members remaining in this House, even if limited to Imperial subjects, yet will frequently give votes of confidence upon questions, or may from time to time share in votes of confidence upon questions, which are substantially, if not nominally and directly English or British. Now it is rather curious to look back upon what has happened in respect to that matter during the last sixty years. During those sixty years the House of Commons has not been inactive in that portion of its duties which relates to the displacement of Administrations, for there are no less than twelve cases to which I think I have been myself more or less a party, either as promoting or opposing. The cases were in the years 1835, 1841, 1846, 1852 (Feb.), and 1852 (Dec.), 1855, 1858, 1866, 1873, 1885, 1886, and 1892—twelve cases in all. I will not go through them in detail, but it is a curious fact that out of all those twelve, when the vote of the House of Commons has displaced the Government, there was not one upon a British question. They were not all Imperial—eight of them were Imperial, and the other four were Irish. I presume the Irish members will have the right morally, as well as legally, of voting upon Irish votes of confidence. That is the state of the case. I have not in all the cases taken the apparent cause, such, for example, the case of 1846. The Government of Sir Robert Peel was put out upon what we call a Coercion Bill, or Crimes Bill for Ireland. I do not call that an Irish case, because the real motive, the real farce by which the Government of that day was put out, was that of the Protectionist party, who voted against Sir Robert Peel, not on Irish, but on Imperial grounds. I believe therefore there is less to be apprehended on the score of inconvenience than might be expected. Now with regard to the "in-and-out" question, this is the plan we have proposed, namely—the presence of Irish members with limited powers of voting. All the anticipations of practical inconveniance from that plan depend on the assumption that these 80 Irish members will constantly or habitually attend in the House of Commons. I know not whether that is the general anticipation. I must say it is not mine. (Hear, hear.) My own opinion is that those eighty members will be found here on proper occasions, and those occasions may be found somewhat rare. Many of these members will, I hope, be the same men as will be chosen by the Irish people to represent them in their own domestic Legislature. I believe that Dublin will at any rate for some time be the preferred scene of action, and that neither for convenience nor inconvenience shall we have one gentleman sometimes sitting on those benches and sometimes in the lobby of the House. In the same way, if the other method is preferred, and I endeavoured to argue the question fairly between the different methods, it would allow all Irish members to vote upon all subjects *omnes omnia*. But even with regard to that, and with regard to the inconvenience which I feel myself, and have strongly urged as to the field it might open for intrigue, yet I would observe that anything like habitual inconvenience or interference by Irish members with British questions, I, for one, should not fear. What I have noticed is this : that whenever in this House we have had experience—and we have had a varied experience in the last 60 years—of members who, either by religious persuasion or from some special cause, seemed to be not legislatively or legally, but morally, by their own internal sentiment, excluded from a proper competency to give votes upon this or that particular subject, it has always produced abstention, where that abstention was properly to be observed.

IRISH FINANCE.

Now as to the subject of finance. I do not intend to enter into that matter fully at this period. I do not conceal from the House that it is no light or easy matter to disentangle the finances of two countries which have been associated and bound together for the last 90 years. I do not believe that it can be done in any manner which would be entirely free from inconvenience. But it is my firm conviction that this inconvenience is as mere dust in the balance when it is compared with the importance and the vital moment of the great purposes that we have in view—the union, the real union of the two countries, and the consolidation of the Empire. I do not deny that there must be inconvenience, but I have pointed to two particular methods—one the method of the quota, which would undoubtedly give the most exact results in the repartition of the Imperial burdens ; and the other the method which we have adopted, of the appropriation of a particular fund which, though less precise than that of the quota, is best adapted to minimise the occasions upon which the finances of one country might inconveniently affect the finances of the other; and to prevent anything like difficulty in the internal fiscal affairs of Ireland by Imperial officers. But the question is, What is it for which we have to provide ? There are three states of things which I conceive we ought to include in our Bill. One thing is, the present amount of Imperial expenditure and the present means of meeting it by a charge upon Ireland. That, I think, is deliberately done by the Customs Fund as it is set forth in the Bill. But then, unhappily, our expenditure increases, and you may say, and say truly, even apart from the exigencies of war, that we ought to keep in view the mode of bringing Ireland into a fair share of any increased charge. Now, sir, I am not entering on the question whether we have put the charge upon Ireland too high or too low ; that is a question which the House will no doubt impartially consider. I do not enter upon that question, for on this, I conceive, there will be little difference of opinion, that it will be better not to make a financial arrangement and a repartition of expenditure without limit of time, but that it is better to fix a term of years after which the arrangement may be reconsidered. (Hear, hear.) That I assume. Now I come to the question of an increase of expenditure short of the exigency of war. On that I venture to say that the Bill as it stands, not in a final form, but subject to reconsideration, contains one particular clause which contemplates an augmentation in the Excise dues. That clause makes a very large provision, which it is quite possible the House might consider even, in certain contingencies, excessive. (Hear, hear.) Under that provision very large amounts might be obtained from Great Britain and also from Ireland. I will suppose an extreme case, but not an impossible one. Suppose that the Excise were to be raised to about the highest point you can well conceive—I will say roughly in round numbers, by one-fourth ; suppose that one-fourth of the present duty of 10s. or 10s. 6d. a gallon were added, making 13s. a gallon. On that you would raise from Ireland a sum nearly reaching 800,000., in round numbers. I do not think the House of Commons would agree that all augmentations of expenditure would justify the imposition of such a burden as that upon Ireland. There is, in point of fact, a margin. We have not stated that that clause represents our absolute and final conviction as to particulars, it is rather a clause asserting the principle that where there is an increase of Imperial expenditure, on the principle of equitable repartition Ireland ought to make a fair contribution towards that increase. (Hear, hear.) I will go one step further, and contemplate the exigency of war. I will admit that on this subject I have offered no detailed explanation, but I did give a pledge to the House when I stated in introducing the Bill that we had in view a proposal by means of which it would be perfectly possible, going beyond the subjects of Customs and Excise, to direct taxation, and especially to income-tax, upon which we mainly rely, as far as British taxation is concerned, in the event of war—it would be perfectly possible so to frame a Bill that Ireland should be made contributory in such a way that her Exchequer should be charged with a payment bearing some fair proportion to the amount levied on Great Britain. There may be more modes than one in which it may be done, for aught I know but one mode would be this : you might provide that whenever there was an augmentation of direct taxation in Great Britain for war purposes, there should be imposed on the Consolidated Fund of Ireland a contingent prior charge, and that the amount of that prior charge, which would have to be computed by the authority of the Imperial Parliament, should be paid by authority of the Viceroy from the Irish Consolidated Fund before any local charges could be met. That is a question which I do not think we feel at the present stage justified in endeavouring to remove from the free judgment of the House of Commons. It is rather an important question, and not one in which, in my opinion, all the arguments lie one way, whether the House, so far as direct taxation is concerned, would do well to trust to the Parliament of Ireland, or whether it would be well to put in a provision which, if expedient to be inserted in the Bill, could certainly be so framed as to secure the payment of a fair proportion from Ireland to the Imperial charges in case of war. I do not think I need go far in dealing with the subject of finance ; but I will take the strong supposition that we were required to find 40,000,000*l*. of annual revenue over and above what we now required ; 20,000,000*l*. might be raised in Great Britain from Excise by the addition of 2s. 6d. to the spirit duty, together with some other taxation ; that taxation on spirits would certainly be required in order to bring England fairly within its scope. The corresponding sum to be taken from Ireland in the proportion that the Bill now contemplates, would be 800.800*l*. If we raised the income tax from sixpence to sixteenpence, which was done, I believe, for one year in the Crimean War, that would raise 20,000,000*l*. from England, and it would also impose upon Ireland a burden of 800,000*l*. If we contemplate obtaining a proportion like that from the Customs Fund to the aggregate Imperial expenditure it would entail upon Ireland a war burden, so to call it, of one million and two-fifths. That is a very considerable sum—a very much smaller sum, I admit, than Ireland would pay if the system of taxation remained as now—(hear, hear)—for we are proposing to fix the Irish contribution to Imperial expenditure at a little over four per cent., whereas the present Irish contribution to Imperial revenue is no less than twelve per cent. That contribution, I am sorry to say, has for some time been an injustice and its continuance would be simply a prolongation of injustice. (Nationalist cheers.)

"BETWEEN A NATION AND A NATION."

Sir, I have detained the House, I fear, a very long time. (Cheers.) I have but one word more to say, and it is to remind the House of what I take to be indubitable historical facts. Until a very recent period, certainly I think until the last sixty years, the epoch of the first Reform Act, the question between Great Britain and Ireland was a question between a nation, and a class—or rather between a class and a nation, because I do not think that, except in a very limited sense indeed, we could call this country substantially a self-governing country until the period of the first Reform Act. During all the previous weary deplorable centuries, the question was in the main between a governing class on the one side of the Channel, and a nation on the other side. (Hear, hear.) Sir, it is not so now. It is now a question between a nation and a nation. (Ministerial cheers.) If there is, as we believe that there is, injustice in the present legislative relations between England and Ireland, and if that injustice be deliberately accepted and prolonged, it will not be inflicted by a class upon a nation, not by an aristocracy, not by a body of landed proprietors, not by a body of merchants and manufacturers, not by the property of the country, but by the people of the country. (Ministerial cheers.) It has now become, and this appears to me a consideration of extreme importance, it has now become a question in the strictest sense between a nation and a nation—(hear, hear)—and not only between a nation and a nation, but between a great nation and a small nation, between a strong nation and a weak nation, between a wealthy nation and a poor nation. (Cheers.) Sir, there can be no more melancholy, in the last result, no more degrading spectacle upon earth than the spectacle of oppression, or the spectacle of wrong in whatever form, inflicted by the deliberate act of a nation upon another nation, and especially by the deliberate act of such a country as Great Britain upon such a country as Ireland. (Cheers.) But, on the other hand, there can be no nobler spectacle than that which we think is now dawning upon us—(hear, hear)—namely, the spectacle of a nation deliberately set on the removal of injustice, deliberately determined to break, not through terror, not in haste, but under the sole influence of duty and honour, determined to break with whatever remains still existing of an evil tradition, and determined in that way at once to pay the debt of justice, and to consult by a bold, wise, and good act, its own interests, and its own honour. (Loud cheers.)

The debate was then proceeded with.

APPROACHING COMPLETION OF THE TOWER BRIDGE.

THE Tower Bridge over the Thames is now making very rapid advances towards completion. The building of the bridge was decided on in October 1884. Parliamentary powers were obtained in August of the following year, and excavations were commenced in May, 1886, the foundation stone being laid by the Prince of Wales on the 21st of the following June. The actual building of the bridge will thus have been in progress for seven years next May, and there still remains to be done an amount of work that will no doubt occupy the greater part of this year, and which in fact has necessitated the introduction of the Bill now before Parliament for a twelve months' extension of time. There is, however, a reasonable ground for hoping that some time in the course of the present year the new way across the river will be open for traffic both for foot passengers and vehicles. The roadways on both sides are being formed, the footways paved, and the lamps set up in position. About 850 men are engaged on the works, and they are chiefly concentrated on the two Gothic towers one of which—that on the northern side—is already getting the roof on, and the other rapidly rising. It is possible now to form some idea of the final appearance of the new bridge, and it will we think be generally agreed that it bids fair to be a splendid addition to the great works of the metropolis. The ironwork of the piers is rapidly being encased in Cornish granite and Portland stone and when finished they will stand out bold and beautiful structures, massive and picturesque, the only objection likely to be raised to them being that they unfortunately reduce the Tower of London to rather pigmy proportions. The two Gothic archways constituting the abutments from worthy and imposing entrances to the bridge proper, and altogether this latest addition to London's bridges will constitute a most interesting novelty.

The bascules—the huge trap doors which are to be lifted to allow large vessels to pass—will certainly be one of the sights of London. At present they are only partially constructed, and in so far as they are codstructed, they stand up flush wth the sides of the towers. During the progress of the work the engineers are forbidden to obstruct the waterway for more than forty feet from either pier. They cannot therefore build them out horizontally, but are carrying them perpendicularly from the centres on which they revolve. It will be necessary to drop them, however, in order to ensure the perfect adjustment of the cogwheel mechanism by which they are to be worked. This will probably be done in the course of three or four weeks. There will, however, be nothing much to see in this procedure. The bascules will go down slowly, cog by cog, each tooth in the mechanism being in fact inserted in its position as the ponderous mass drops, so that it will take some time before the platform gets down to the horizontal. When it has reached that position each will protrude from its pier only to the stipulated distance of forty feet. When each bascule has been found to work perfectly, it will be brought to the perpendicular and completed to its full length of a hundred feet, the two together thus spanning the central two hundred feet waterway. To see these enormous platforms lifting and falling will be one of the most remarkable sights of London, and quite unique of its kind. Each bascule will be a hundred feet long, and fifty feet wide or thereabouts, London-bridge between the parapets being only about three feet wide. These Brobdingnagian trap-doors will of course be worked by hydraulic machinery, which Sir William Armstrong and Co. have already fitted up down beneath the roadway on the south side of the bridge. There are two magnificent engines each of 360 horse-power for pumping into the accumulators located in a brick structure by the side of the approach to the bridge. These engines will serve both platforms and also the four hydraulic lifts by which foot passengers who do not care to climb the staircases may be carried to the high-level footways when the bascules are open. The staircases are not as yet constructed, and passage across from one side to another can be effected only by climbing rather steep and perilous flights of temporary wooden steps some of which are without handrails—which, by the way, they certainly ought to have in the interests of the men who are continually moving up and down them. The high level footways are practically complete, and through the heavy iron latticework of which their sides are composed very impressive views of the river are obtained. The stream looks to be at a tremendous depth below and the steam tugs and other craft are very pigmy affairs. There will be no possiblity of suicide from these lofy footways, however, as they are completely enclosed except as to the openings in the latticework. A very interesting feature of these upper passages is presented in the fact that the central portion of each is suspended by bolts at each end and hangs quite separate—except for these bolts—from the main body of the bridge. From each tower a short portion of each footway is built out, and between these fixed ends the central portion is suspended. This is in order to provide for the expansion and contraction of the ironwork under variations of temperature. The measurements given to the Glasgow Ironworks assumed a temperature of fifty degrees, which is probably somewhere about the yearly average. With a fall towards zero or a rise to the heat of an August afternoon, there would, of course, be considerable contraction or expansion, and if this were not provided for, serious mischief would result. By hanging this central portion loose between the extremeties, the necessary play is provided for.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 24TH OF APRIL, 1893.

SUMMARY.

The barometer has changed very irregularly to-day There has been a brisk to rapid rise in the Punjab, North-West-Provinces, Gujarat, Central India and at Akola, Malegaon, Bombay and Goa, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast, and lowest over the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are very irregular in direction, and the force has been strong at Allahabad Bhuj, Veraval, Nagpur and Calicut. This morning, the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Allahabad. 18 at Neemuch, 16 at Bhuj and Karwar, 14 at Indore, and 12 at Calicut and Agra. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are overcast at Cochin and Calicut, and partially clouded in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar and at Raipur and Veraval. Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Neemuch, Indore, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Hoshangabad. Nagpur, Secunderabad and Madras. A small depression is shown to exist in the neighbourhood of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Negapatam, and the weather remains slightly unsettled there. In Central India, the Central and North-West-Provinces, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, the weather is damp and cloudy, and a few local showers are still likely. The isobars indicate unsettled weather conditions to the south-westwards of Mangalore out at sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

Monday's observations show that the pressure has increased briskly to rapidly over the whole of Northern and Central India, and slightly in the Peninsula. Pressure changes of the past forty-eight hours have largely modified. The distribution of the pressure is now in moderate excess over the whole of North-Eastern India, but it is still below the normal in North-Western India and the Peninsula. The deficiency is greatest in Sind. Easterly winds continue in the Gangetic Plain, but winds have begun to shift to the south at the head of the Bay. Numerous dust-storms and thunder-storms have occurred in the Central Provinces, North Eastern India, and Burma, which have caused a large reduction of the temperature in these areas. The mean temperature of the past twenty-four hours in Bengal and the Central Provinces is below the normal. The temperature is in excess in North-Western India ; in the Punjab three degrees ; and in Rajputana five degrees. The highest maximum yesterday was 116° at Jacobabad. The skies are clear in the Gangetic Plain and are clearing in the Central Provinces, but are still heavily clouded in Bengal. Darjeeling and Balasore report two inches of rain ; Saugor Island, False Point, and Colombo one inch ; and Madura half an inch. The pressure conditions are very abnormal, but the weather is less disturbed, although light local thunder-storms are possible in Bengal.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In order to minimise the risk of infection from river waters, the German Imperial Sanitary Office directs that the water should be guarded from human pollutions, and the mooring of vessels at the source of supply. A sand-filter does not entirely remove micro-organisms, such as cholera germs, from water, and hence the filter must not be over-worked, even at the cost of limiting the consumption of water, or increasing the surface of the filter. Clogged filters must be removed, leaving a layer of sand eight inches thick. Water from new filters, or those supplied with fresh sand, must not be allowed to flow into the pure water reservoirs, or into the mains, as it is rich in bacteria. The performance of the filters should be tested each day for bacteria, and if larger numbers or an unusual variety appear the water must be kept from use and precautions taken. It is even desirable to examine the filtrate from each filter separately. Careful attention to these rules has been found efficacious at Altona.

Mr. William Ackroyd, the well-known chemist, has been offering an explanation of colour on the molecular hypothesis. In the length of an ether-wave, he says, a thousand molecules can be ranged, and aggregates of thousands of these molecules are required to dissipate the ether waves in producing selective absorption like masses of rock breaking up the waves of the sea. He compares the effect to the stillness in the Norwegian fjords produced by the sea-waves breaking on the rocks and islands which protect the entrance. The ethereal tranquillity in a coloured body is, he imagines, due to the molecular "break-ethers."

As the bathing season is approaching some recent experiments made by M. Wertheimer and communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, may be worthy of consideration. He has found that a sensation of cold on the skin acts on the circulation of the lower part of the trunk, that is to say the veins, and also on the brain, in the same way as a mechanical or electric stimulus of the sensitive nerves of the skin. The observation helps us to understand why a sudden immersion of the body in cold water after a meal, and while it is being digested, may be attended with danger. At this time the abdominal system is the seat of an intense physiological congestion, and the accumulation of blood in it is suddenly thrown back towards the nervous centres. The consequence may be a disorder resulting in death.

At a recent meeting of the Brunswick-Hanover Society of Beet-sugar Makers a paper was read on a new sweetner called valzin, which threatens to supersede saccharine and to seriously affect the sugar industry. It was discovered by a Berlin doctor, and is now manufactured in that city. It is about 200 times sweeter than sugar, and is free from certain disagreeable properties of saccharine.

The French Government have sold to M. Chefneux the right to refine and export salt from Lake Assal, Obock, near the head of the Bay of Tadjourah, East Africa. The lake is sixteen square miles in surface, and its shore is covered with a layer of nearly pure salt, a foot thick. The bottom appears to be of solid salt, and the water is saturated with it. Mr. Henry Audon discovered the source of supply in a brook of salt water, which falls by a cascade into the lake. The brook flows from the sea, as the surface of the lake is four hundred feet below the sea level. It is now known that three brooks from the Bay of Tadjourah flow into the lake.

Carborundum is a very hard abrasive material prepared by Mr. E. G. Acheson, of Monongahela City, Pa. U.S. It can be used for polishing diamonds and glass. The material consists of silicon, carbon, and traces of alumina, magnesia, lime, and oxygen fused together in an electric furnace.

A self-acting steam siren which gives a characteristic signal, has been installed at Execution Rock, Long Island Sound. The signal is produced by regulating the admission of steam to the siren automatically. The sound has been heard as far as seventeen miles.

Mr. Malcolm Sutherland has invented a new implement for planing the decks of ships, which has been introduced by Messrs. Denny Brothers, of Dumbarton, the well-known shipbuilders. The tool resembles an ordinary lawn mower, and is worked in the same way. Between the rollers, which can be adjusted to regulate the depth of the cut there is a revolving cutter having a Rawlin's cutting spiral. It is driven by an electric motor and makes 3,000 revolutions a minute. The machine cuts faster than by hand, and only requires to be drawn along the deck. The current is brought to the motor by light flexible conductors.

Mr. R. E. Crompton, the well-known electrical engineer, has introduced an electric oven which is really a practical appliance, inasmuch as it cooks joints, pies, and other dishes inside, while heating pans, kettles, and what not on the top. It is based on the principle that a current of electricity in traversing a high resistance generates heat, and the only trouble it gives, is the turning of the switch to put on the current.

An electric pencil for the use of photographers in touching up their negatives has been brought out. The pencil point is rapidly vibrated through a small range by means of an electromagnetic contact breaker, and the pencil has only to be guided by the operator. The point makes some 2,000 strokes per minute. Two large Leclanche cells are sufficient to work it.

The Grotto of Jaur at Saint-Pons de Thomieres Herault, France, from which a veritable river flows, has been explored by MM. Vallot, Gayraud and others, by means of a canvas boat. The front part contains a large subterranean lake, the Grand Gouffre, about 50ft. deep, and was, it appears, formerly inhabited. In the back part there are two smaller lakes, and a gallery containing the bones of animals including those of a human face. The Grotto is about 500ft. deep, and formed in the white marble rock of a hillside. The water is very pure, and passes from lake to lake as by a series of syphons.

Mr. C. W. Swallow, of Willsburgh, Oregon, has given some "oddities of bird life" which are interesting to the naturalist. The water ouzel or American dipper "Cinclus Mexicanns" resembles a sandpiper, and lives like a duck, yet is is a pretty warbler, and its song, heard in some rocky dell by the waterside where song-birds are few, is peculiarly charming. The bird is of a slatey blue colour, nearly black on the tail, with white patches in winter, and yellow legs. The nest is generally under or by the upturned roots of a tree or overhanging rock, and one found by Mr. Swallow had a swinging screen or door of moss over the entrance, which was evidently placed there on purpose to conceal it. The bird lays five pure white eggs.

The evening grosbeak "Cocothraustes vespertina" of the United States, a yellow, black and white bird, with a brownish olive throat, is about eight inches long. It is very rare, notwithstanding its wide habitat, and it utters a clear bell-like chink. The Chat "Icteria" is another odd bird of America. It is brown, yellow and white and about seven inches long. As a songster it is second only to the mocking bird and the catbird. The pigmy owl "Glaucidium gnoma" is often seen in Oregon. It is seven-and-a-quarter inches long, resembles a miniature barred owl "Syrnium nebulosum" and is partly a day bird. On cloudy days it can be seen hunting for mice and small birds, or moths and other insects.

Lavender is now cultivated in South Australia. The plant was found growing in a swamp in the south of that colony, and was regarded as a nuisance by the settlers, as their cattle would not eat it. One of them, however, made inquiries and discovered that it was lavender. Acting on the advice of Mr. Molineux, Secretary to the Agricultural Bureau of South Australia, he has planted a considerable area of light, sandy soil having clay beneath with it and intends to distill the scent from it.

An act to encourage the development of nickel-mines in New Brunswick is now before the local legislature. It gives the municipal council of any country in the province authority and power at a special meeting to be called to exempt from taxation all the plant, machinery, works, buildings, or improvements which may be used, or erected for, or in connection with the developing or operating of the said mines of nickel and associated metals, for such period, not exceeding 20 years, as the said municipal council may determine.

In forcing a vessel through the water at a good speed a large expenditure of power is required to overcome bow-resistance as she is advancing against solid water. It has occurred to Mr. James Arnott, of Leeds, the inventor of the elastic wheel-wave, that if the water was broken up before it reached the bows, there would be less resistance to overcome, and the power required would be reduced. In order to effect this disruption of the water he has patented an invention in which he has a plate-iron casing following in outline the form of the bows, and which is perforated with holes directed upwards towards the ship. This casing is attached to the bows of the vessel a short distance in front so as to leave a space between the casing and the ship for the water to discharge itself. In advancing forward the casing would divide the water, which would rush through the perforations and would thus be broken up in advance of the ship, as the vessel would not encounter an unyielding mass of water. Mr. Arnott holds that the resistance to be overcome would be greatly reduced and the power required to drive her very small as compared with her speed. In connection with this device Mr. Arnott also has a perforated tube for feeding oil on the bows or on to the plate in order to calm rough waves during stress of weather.

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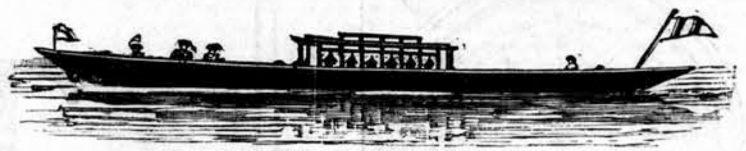

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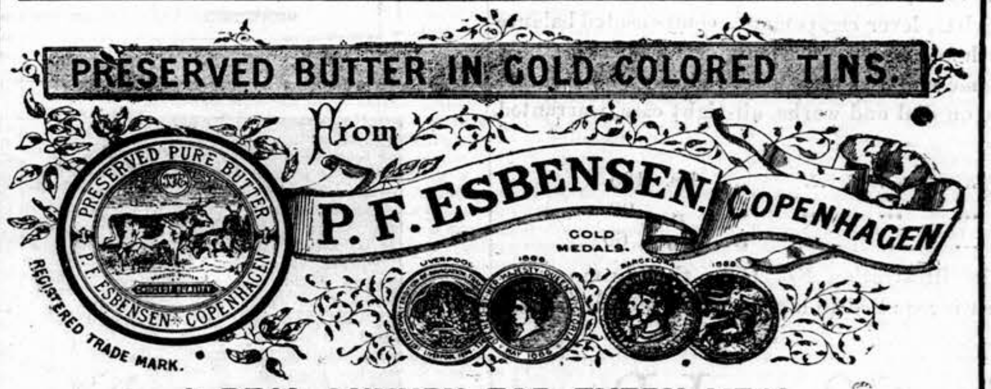

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The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."

Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.

PEASE, SON & CO., LEITH, SCOTLAND.
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Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

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EDWARD'S
HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
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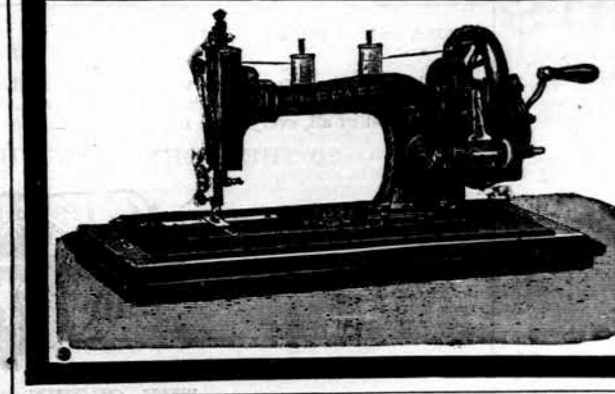
CADBURY'S
COCOA
ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE **BEST**
NO CHEMICALS USED.

"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*

TO ALL WHO DRINK COCOA.—"Cadbury's Cocoa contains, in a condensed and increased form, all the nourishing properties of the Cocoa bean. The most perfect of prepared Cocoas, of absolute purity, and always alike in quality."—*The Analyst.*

"The name Cadbury on any packet of Cocoa or Chocolate is a guarantee of Purity."—*Medical Annual.*



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PERFECT
SEWING MACHINES
Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.
The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.
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SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL
APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.

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for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

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THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK.

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : **Barrie & Cie;** *Bombay* : **Kemp & Cie;** *Calcutta* : **Dumaine**

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Schweitzer's COCOATINA The Best and Purest COCOA

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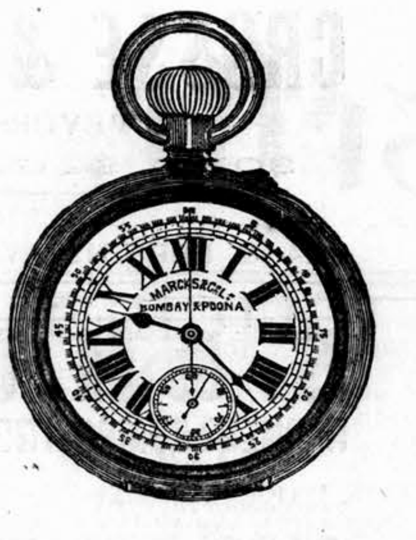
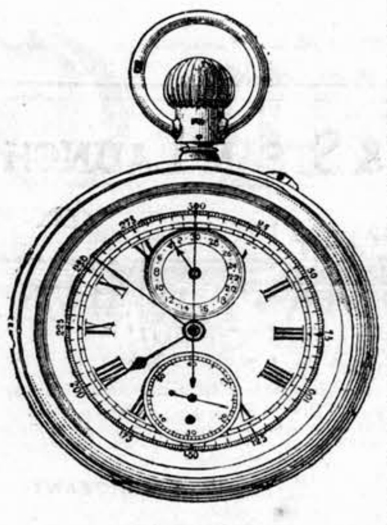
THE BEST and CHEAPEST ever introduced, with a Guarantee to last a lifetime.



No. I.



No. II.

These Illustrations are but poor representations of our Crystal Front Chronograph Watches, in Gold, Silver, or Nickel-silver cases, the movements of which are of a first rate—and of the following description : Keyless, lever escapement, compensated balance wheel, Palladium Brequet hair spring (which *never* rusts,) five pairs of Jewel holes, bold figures and hands, medium size, dome of same metal as case, a very strong and accurate watch of our own make, bearing our name on dial and works, air-tight case, warranted to go for five years *without cleaning.*

In Gold Engine Turned Case	Rs. 185
In Silver Plain Case...	„ 90
In German Silver Plain Case	„ 60

The addition of a Minute recorder as in illustration No. II to the Chronograph costs Rs. 15 more in each case. Every watch is supplied in a good morocco-leather cases with spare glass and main spring.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

Trade W Mark

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for **WILKINSON'S** Essence of **RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,** and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Agents, Bombay—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S WORLD FAMED FILTERS

WORKS : MANCHESTER.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO SPEND SO MUCH OF IT STABBING AT AN INK WELL WITH A FICKLE AND PERVERSE STEEL PEN.

The writing of the future will be done with the Fountain Pen. The preacher wants it, the traveller wants it, the teacher wants it, the student wants it, the author wants it, every busy man who uses a pen at all and, most of all, every office man wants a Fountain Pen.

SO THE COMING PEN WILL BE A FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE COMING PEN IS ALREADY HERE!

CROWN
THE BEST
FOUNTAIN
SOLID GOLD PEN

IT IS THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN

Possesses all the good qualities of other Fountain Pens and none of the bad ones.

It never rusts out, never wears out, never needs sharpening, and is always alike, an unvarying and rust worthy servant. It is the Best Pen made. The pen is iridium pointed, solid gold, in the best hard rubber holder. It is a double feeder. Always ready, never out of order, and lasts a life-time. Given satisfaction. Perfect pen. Perfect holder. Perfect Combination.

WHEN A PERSON GETS THOROUGHLY ACCUSTOMED TO A GOOD FOUNTAIN PEN, IT IS NEVER GIVEN UP FOR ANY OTHER.

Every Pen warranted by the Crown Pen Co., the Manufacturers.

Put up in a neat box, with glass filler, Rs. 8 each. Can be had only of

D. MACROPOLO,

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KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES,

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

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SOAP MAKERS

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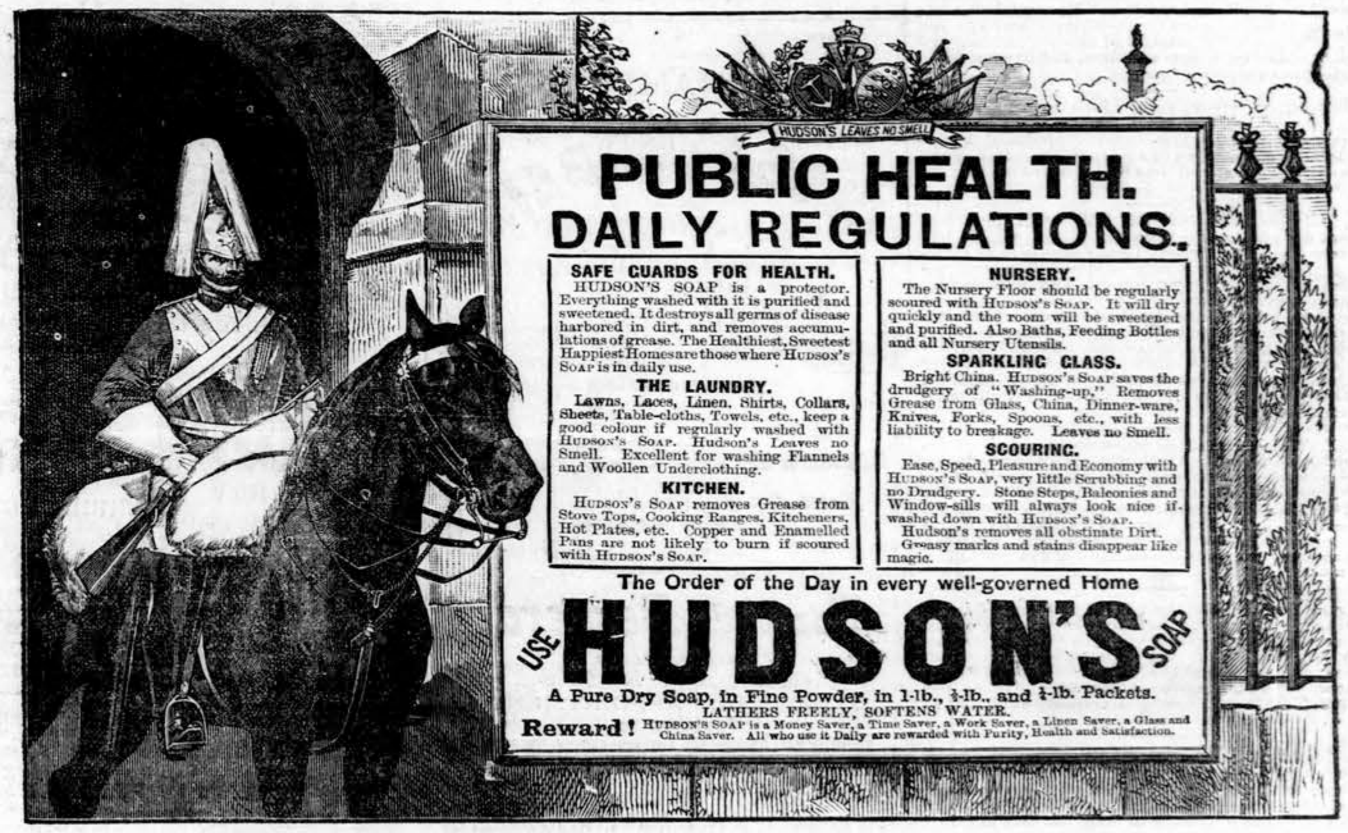
To HER MAJESTY

The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.



PUBLIC HEALTH. DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.

Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the cloth a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c. as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

PEEK, FREAN & CO., LONDON BISCUIT

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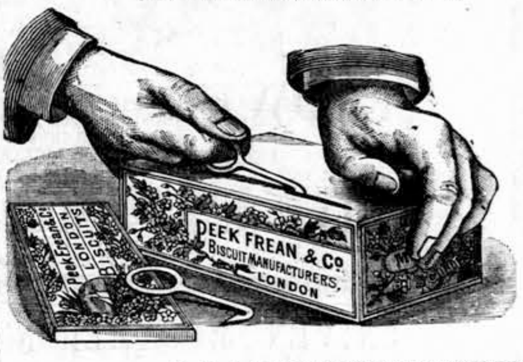
FOR HOME AND EXPORTATION.

Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin by means of the instrument enclosed in each box.



For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is especially recommended. No extra charge for the inner Soldered Lid.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1879 &c.) from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.M. the King of the Belgians, H.M. the King of Italy, H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta (ex-King of Spain) H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden, H.M the Queen of Madagascar, H.M. the King of Greece, H.R.H. the Prince Royal of Greece and H. M. Alexander I., King of Servia.

SEVENTEEN MEDALS.

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says : "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."

IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says : "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

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Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE

CLEAN—SHARP CUTTING—DURABLE

for RICE HULLING & CLEANING.

ALSO EMERY CLOTH—GLASS PAPER—BLACK LEAD

"LONDON" EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS. LONDON

"THE SAFEST DRINK"

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"FOUR CROWN"

SPECIALLY SELECTED VERY OLD

Scotch Whisky

ROBERT BROWN

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SAME AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H THE PRINCE OF WALES

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No more **ASTHMA**

nor **OPPRESSION,** nor **COUGHS**

BY EMPLOYING

Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder

The only medicine having obtained a reward.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

H. J. MARTYN Jr, at Penang.

GOLD & CO.'S

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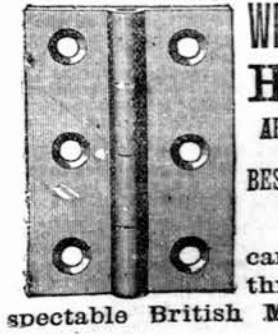

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WROUGHT IRON HINGES

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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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